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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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5 August 1985

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

14 UNITA 'BANDITS' KILLED--The 4th Military Region Defense and Security Forces stationed in Huambo Province killed 14 UNITA bandits as they prepared to attack (Chipanga) communal village, in the (Catchiuri) district, the day before yesterday. During this action, FAPLA forces also captured a large assortment of war materiel, and freed 50 people who had been kidnapped from the surrounding areas and were being used to carry goods stolen from the local residents. A military source told ANGOP that the abduction of defenseless people clearly illustrates the character of the UNITA puppet gangs, who flee from direct contact with FAPLA forces, and turn to murdering people and stealing their possessions. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jul 85]

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5 August 1985

CAMEROON

NEW RUBBER PROJECTS IN TROPICAL AFRICA

Frankfurt-Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
8 May 85 p 2

[Text] In several countries of tropical Africa, substantial projects for the expansion or introduction of rubber cultivation are being carried out at present. The Ivory Coast must be mentioned first of all, where the two large plantation enterprises of the country, Societe Africaine de Plantations d'Heveas (SAPH), Abidjan, and Societe des Caoutchoucs de Grand-Bereby (SCGB), Abidjan, are making costly investments with international assistance. The development of rubber cultivation on the Ivory Coast has the effective support of the research institute, Institut de Recherches sur le Caoutchouc (IRCA), Abidjan.

The country's rubber production increased in 1984 to about 34,000 tons compared to about 29,700 tons in the previous year. For 1985 a further increase to about 40,000 tons is expected, since new cultivated areas will become productive. By 1990, annual production is to grow to approximately 90,000 tons. The Ivory Coast would thus surpass Liberia and would become the largest African rubber producer. The area of cultivation is to increase from 42,000 hectares at present to about 80,000 hectares by 1990.

The Deutsche Finanzierungsgesellschaft fuer Beteiligungen in Entwicklungs-laendern GmbH (DEG) Cologne [German financing company for holdings in developing countries] involved itself in the Ivory Coast with SAPH. In 1983 it granted this enterprise a further, holding-like credit and thus increased its total financial contribution to DM 12.5 million. SAPH operates three plantations in Toupah, Ousrou and Bongo and at present is developing a fourth one in Rapides Grah in the southwestern region where the tropical timber industry was dominant until now.

The development of the plantation in Rapides Grah is accompanied by an exemplary housing program, extensive social services and the construction of a public school. Major shareholders of SAPH are the country's government with over 60 percent, and the French Societe Internationale de Plantations d'Heveas (SIPH), Paris. Financing partners of DEG are the national French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), Paris, the British Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), London, the European Investment Bank (EIB), Luxembourg, and the domestic Banque Nationale de Developpement Agricole (BNDA), Abidjan.

In Cameroon, the Societe Hevea Cameroun (Hevecam), Douala, is expanding its cultivation area and processing plants with international aid. The European Investment Bank (EIB), Luxembourg, granted in the fall of 1984 a loan of Ecu 13.4 million (1 Ecu = about DM 2.23) for partial financing of the third phase of an investment program. It consists in expanding the 13,000 hectares of arable area planted so far by 1,600 additional hectares. The daily capacity of the latex processing plant and the coagulate processing installation is to be enlarged to 64 tons and 32 tons, respectively. The total third phase, to be concluded by 1989, requires a capital expenditure of Ecu 101.5 million. The financing is also carried out by the World Bank, the British Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) and the French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE). The Hevecam rubber plantation is located south of Kribi.

In Cameroon, the Cameroon Development Corporation (Camdev), Jaunde, also engages in rubber production; the plantation enterprise also produces palm oil, bananas, tea, pepper, and other agricultural products. By the end of June 1983, the agricultural area for rubber cultivation had increased to 19,372 hectares. Camdev is planning construction of a processing plant for latex at Mbonge in the region of Kumba. The expansion investments of Camdev are financed with funds from the World Bank, the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), and the country's government.

In January 1985, the project of the Societe de Developement de l'Hevea-culture (Hevegab) was officially taken up in Gabon. This concerns development of a rubber plantation of 3,300 hectares by 1990, whose annual production will be about 7,000 tons of latex. Hevegab employs about 5,400 workers at present, 87 percent of whom are from Gabon. An extension of the plantation area to 28,000 hectares in Gabon is being projected for later on. Rubber cultivation is also to be carried out by small farmers in Oyem and Bitam.

Planning and consulting tasks were assumed by the French enterprise Societe des Terres Rouges, which is already involved in Cameroon with Hevecam. The Gabon government and the aforementioned CCCE participate with 36 percent each in the financing of the project which requires capital expenditure of about 15 billion CFA francs (100 CFA francs equals about DM 0.65). The African Development Bank, Abidjan (Ivory Coast), granted a loan of 2.7 billion CFA francs. In addition, the European Development Fund made available 1 billion CFA francs.

In the People's Republic of the Congo, the agriculture ministry is projecting the development of a rubber plantation of 3,000 hectares in N'Tokou which is to be concluded by 1989. Also planned is the construction of a latex processing plant. In December 1984, a financing application for this project was submitted to the African Development Bank. A credit of about 15 million units of account (1 UA = about \$ 1.07) is expected from that institution.

In the Central African Republic the construction of a latex-processing plant is projected within the framework of the coming 5-year plan (1986 to 1990). The Societe de Plantations d'Heveas et de Cafeiers has already developed a rubber plantation of about 1,250 hectares in this country, with a processing plant located in Loko-Safa.

5 August 1985

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

FOREIGN AID TO BOOST OIL, GAS PRODUCTION, INFRASTRUCTURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 20 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Frankfurt. The former Spanish colony of Equatorial Guinea (370,000 inhabitants, 28,051 square kilometers) has been a member of the Franc zone since the beginning of January 1985 and thus is enjoying a stable monetary system which can support future economic development. France had expressed an active interest in Equatorial Guinea for a long time, and from now on intensified French investment is expected. French firms had already been heavily involved in the modernization and expansion of the port of Bata in the Rio Muni region.

French firms were also recently called upon in the restoration of the port of Malabo, the national capital on the island of Bioko (formerly called Fernando Po). The elaboration of suitability studies for an improved power supply for Malabo, for the exploitation of mineral resources and for an agricultural development program financed by the European Development Fund were also entrusted to French companies.

In Equatorial Guinea, cultivation of cacao, which accounts for roughly 90 percent of the total value of exports, is predominant. In the period prior to the declaration of independence (12 October 1968), approximately 48,000 tons of cacao were produced annually--90 percent of it on the island of Bioko, on plantations called "fincas." By 1977 yearly production had fallen to only 5,000 tons. Since the military coup in August 1979 which brought an end to the reign of terror of President Macias Nguema, a few economic successes are to be noted under the current government (President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo). In 1983, exports of cacao rose to 12,000 tons, and, for 1984, cacao exports of 16,000 tons were achieved.

International organizations have recently participated in financing a project for promoting cacao cultivation, the cost of which is reportedly \$16.2 million. In February 1985, the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group granted a credit of \$9.3 million. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (Badea) of Khartoum (Sudan) had already

promised a credit of \$2.8 million in December 1984. Additional resources are being provided by the OPEC Fund and the European Development Fund. The British firm of Landell Mills Associates Ltd. of Bath was called in as a consultant in the cacao project, scheduled for completion in 1989.

Tropical wood is the only other export product worth mentioning. In 1969, 310,000 tons of tropical wood (primarily okoume and ayous) was exported, but only 3,000 tons in 1979. In 1983, exports of tropical wood increased again to 70,000 tons. The timber industry is concentrated in the Rio Muni region on the mainland, where Spanish, French and Italian companies have committed themselves. Three sawmills and one plywood plant are operating in Equatorial Guinea.

Prospects are favorable for the discovery of oil and gas deposits since Equatorial Guinea lies between Cameroon and Gabon, countries in which oil is already being recovered. Geological conditions in Equatorial Guinea are similar. In February 1984, a 3-year concession for exploration and subsequent extraction in a 2,200 square kilometer region in Rio Muni was granted to an international consortium. The French firm Elf Aquitaine has a 25 percent share in the subsidiary Elf Aquitaine Guinee Equatoriale, which has assumed leadership of the operation. Other partners in the consortium are AGIP Africa (25 percent), Ultramar Exploration (25 percent) as well as Rimrock Offshore and Murphy Equatorial Guinea Oil with 12.5 percent each.

In spring 1984, during exploratory drilling in the offshore area west of Malabo, Guineano-Espanola de Petroleos (Gepsa), a 50-50 partnership of the government of the country and the Spanish company Hispajoil, discovered a gas deposit, the extent of which is yet to be determined. Gepsa made the strike at a depth of 3,829 meters. In November 1982, the International Development Association (IDA) awarded Equatorial Guinea a \$24 million credit for oil and gas exploration to finance technical assistance and procure equipment.

One of the country's most significant developmental projects is the expansion and modernization of the Bata international airport on the mainland. The total investment in this project, currently being implemented, is expected to be approximately \$27 million. As partial financing, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (Badea) granted a credit of \$4.7 million in fall 1983. An additional credit (\$20 million) was committed by the African Development Bank of Abidjan (Ivory Coast). The primary results of this project are to be the lengthening of the runway to 2,200 meters, the construction of a new service building, the erection of a control tower and other work on infrastructure. The project is to be completed in October 1985.

In January 1985, the African Development Fund of Abidjan agreed to finance three study projects: the first deals with promotion of the health service, the second with electrification of ten cities, the third with expansion and modernization of the Malabo and Bata airports.

12666

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5 August 1985

ETHIOPIA

EUROPEAN DEPUTY DISCUSSES DIVERSION OF FOOD AID

Paris NORD SUD in French Jun 85 pp 40, 41

[Interview with Willy Kuijpers, European deputy, by J. C. Ricquier; date and place not specified]

[Text] For several weeks now, the international press has noted the disclosures made by three European deputies including a Belgian, Willy Kuijpers, on the diversion of European food aid to Ethiopia. But strangely, the big press organizations left it at that. Apparently, they never endeavored to find out more. It will be seen below how the Addis Ababa government and its army is using this aid. Not that of Belgian farmers, but that of the Community and the United States, which for only 1984 and the first months of 1985 totaled approximately 15 billion Belgian francs! It will be learned that the Ethiopian administration is under serious suspicion of using this enormous amount of money to sustain its fight against the Eritrean separatist movement, and even to increase its foreign currency reserves!

Eritrea is that area of Ethiopia bordering on the Red Sea, opposite Saudi Arabia, south of Sudan and north of Djibouti. Annexed to Italian East Africa by Mussolini in 1936, its constitution as a federalized autonomous province was recognized by the UNO in 1952. This recognition involved the promise of proceeding to independence after a period of 10 years. But in 1962, it was purely and simply annexed by Emperor Haile Selassie. Since 1965, the Eritrean people, one of history's forgotten peoples, have been fighting fiercely for their independence.

[Question] The international press echoed your accusations against the Ethiopian government which is said to be diverting European food aid. This mission of yours, who allowed you to discover these diversions, and was it your first contact with Ethiopia?

[Answer] No. As early as 1983, when I was still a Belgian parliamentary representative, I went to Eritrea where I was able to make contact with Ethiopian prisoners of war (today they number 8,000 in this area). I enjoyed considerable freedom of movement and was able to meet several senior officers. They are the ones who informed me then that the political advisors, organized into collectivist paramilitary groups, were paid with foreign food aid; this was in the form of allocations of flour or other foodstuffs. They also disclosed to me that Ethiopian agricultural exports were usually used for

political ends. Thus Soviet military aid was paid for by shipments of Ethiopian agricultural products. As a matter of fact, it should not be forgotten that agriculture is Ethiopia's sole resource and that, despite the extreme poverty of the country, it is the world's sixth coffee producer, and its agricultural balance is always positive.

[Question] Did you make this information public at the time?

[Answer] Indeed, I made a report to the Belgian parliament on what I was able to learn in Ethiopia. But no one paid much attention, alleging that what I was saying had not been proven. But now I am a member of the Development Committee in the Strasbourg Parliament, and I again took up the file prepared in 1983. I managed to convince the former Irish minister, Niall Andrews, as well as the British deputy, Paul Howell, to accompany me on a new mission to Ethiopia. Since this mission was at the expense of the parliamentary delegates themselves, there was not a large number of candidates for the trip. From the north, from Sudan, we entered Eritrea. There we had complete freedom in making contact with the political prisoners who are gathered in camps.

[Question] So there really are Ethiopian political prisoners, held by the Eritrean separatist movement?

[Answer] That's right. And I may add that these prisoners, who should normally be considered and treated as prisoners of war, do not benefit from any international protection, not even that of the Red Cross. And there are more than 8,000 of them. It was among them that we were able to gather the evidence I am discussing with you. First from a colonel who was in command of a large part of Eritrea, then from another colonel who headed up the Ethiopian army's logistical services for operations, and finally a senior air force officer who got half his training in the United States, and half in the USSR. From these three high ranking career military men we acquired the most precise and detailed information on the way in which European food aid is diverted.

[Question] How exactly does this happen?

[Answer] The diversions are first made to benefit campaign military hospitals, on the front itself. Then to benefit the fighting army and paramilitary units. But there is a form of diversion which constitutes an even more flagrant abuse. In some areas close to the front, we were able to observe that cereals and powdered milk that had come straight from Europe were for sale in the shops! There were enormous quantities there. Through an interpreter we talked with the traders, or rather these middlemen, since they were not the ones who bought the foodstuffs. That was how we learned that in the Ethiopian army, there is a black market completely organized by the officers. Our contacts, moreover, told us what the "turnover" was: between September 1984 and February 1985, 135,000 kilos of European foodstuffs "fed" this black market.

[Question] If I understand you correctly, you are condemning two kinds of diversion. One benefiting the army, and the other benefiting an actual resale trade in European aid.

[Answer] That's exactly it. And this traffic involves such large quantities that I wonder if it is not one of the quasi-official sources of the Ethiopian state's foreign currency supply. But a distinction should be made on this point. European food aid which goes through the CNG--nongovernmental organizations--such as the Red Cross, OXFAM, Caritas Catholica, the Eritrean Relief Association, etc., does get through and is distributed by these organizations themselves. They have their own men on the spot who guarantee and oversee the proper delivery of their aid. I do not say that the system operates without any abuses at all, but I am convinced that there are very few. Official aid, on the other hand, ends up quite differently. I am thinking of the aid that arrives by sea in Eritrean ports controlled by the Ethiopian army, particularly the Massada Port. This aid, therefore, falls directly into the hands of the Ethiopians. To give you an idea of the amount of international aid involved, you should know that for 1984 and the first months of 1985 the total came to 7.5 billion Belgian francs, and that only accounts for aid from the European Economic Community. An equivalent amount must be included from the United States and Canada. As for the aid from the eastern block countries, it is laughable. Well, I am able to prove that about 60 percent of this official aid, whatever its source, is diverted by the army to its own advantage, or to profit the black market, which means that it is actually resold.

[Question] What sort of reception did you get from the European Parliament when you reported this information to it?

[Answer] Much like that from the Belgian parliament in 1983: the reception was a more or less general silence. However, we presented a number of elements of proof, all of them indisputable. Written instructions from senior officers in the Ethiopian army, films with sound tracks of interviews and statements etc. We presented all this to the European commissioner, Lorenzo Natali, who said, moreover, that he was shocked. Then we organized three press conferences, one in Ireland, one in London, and one in Brussels. That was more than 2 months ago. And finally, we concluded our report which is now in the hands of Natali, who heads the European Committee's Cooperation in Development Department.

[Question] In your opinion, what will happen?

[Answer] That's a difficult question, because the European Community is tied to Ethiopia by the Lome agreement. And that agreement explicitly states that there may be no interference in the internal affairs of the countries. The Eritrean separatist struggle is considered an Ethiopian internal matter. But I want to point out that the UNO--in 1952--33 years ago, recognized Eritrea's right to establish its independence 10 years after that date. This means that since 1962 the struggle of the Eritrean people has been perfectly legal according to international law. The legitimate aspirations of these people have been suppressed for decades. First by Mussolini's Italy, then by Haile Selassie, and today by the administration that holds sole power in Addis Ababa. In this matter, the USSR suddenly made a complete about-face because after having supported the Eritrean cause at the UNO, it has now totally abandoned it. So why do Europe and the United States continue to provide such massive support for the Ethiopian government? That remains a mystery to me, and it only gets deeper when I take into account the way in which this

government uses the aid that westerners give it.

[Question] And practically speaking, what will you do now?

[Answer] I will continue to inform public opinion, by all available means, of what is going on over there. And at the same time, to draw the attention of public opinion to the Eritrean problem. To support the Eritrean cause, there is a practical means that can be adopted immediately, and that is the aid that can be given via Sudan, without any risk of this aid being seized again by the Ethiopian oppressors. I am glad to observe that the nongovernmental organizations are now using this means of direct access. We have also tabled a resolution with the European Parliament asking it this time to constitute an official mission--ours was informal and private--to investigate what happens to our aid in Ethiopia.

9824

CSO: 3419/450

GAMBIA

'THE TORCH' PUBLISHES PSEUDO STATEMENT ON CONFEDERATION

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 3 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial by Mam Less Dia: "The Trap"]

[Text] A Gambian newspaper, THE TORCH, has published an alleged statement by Daouda Jawara addressed to all Gambian political forces, even the underground opposition, asking them to "reflect" on the Confederation and to speak out on the need to challenge it.

Although the document is a fake and its subversive nature undeniable, the Gambian Government was content, in order to "remove any ambiguity," to allow a timid denial be published in its press, thereby furthering the confusion.

The document published by THE TORCH, under the signature of Jawara, president of Gambia, is preceded by the mention "ab lib" [sic]. This means in English and Gambian that the text published is but the fruit of the imagination of the author. But the article was rapidly translated into the language of Moliere or Senghor in order to flood Senegal with copies.

After discovering the truth, Senegal's security services at least wanted the Gambian authorities to proceed to make a routine investigation into the staff of the newspaper, accused of publishing false news. Daouda Jawara sent them to hell, telling them simply to go elsewhere because in his country, Gambia, when one takes the trouble to write "ad lib" at the beginning of an article, one is covered by the law. Our security services naturally gave up in the face of this weighty argument. They did not even try to discover the identity of the article's author, much less the possible links between President Jawara and the newspaper's staff.

Following its investigation, LE POLITICIEN gives you this information exclusively. The article signed Jawara was written by a Gambian newsman by the name of Juan Kunda who was deported from Sweden in 1977.

He later worked with a major American press agency whose ties with the CIA are well-known.

Today, he is practically the editor in chief of THE TORCH, whose Editor Sana Mane himself says that he is a confidence man of President Jawara. Once an agent for the COOPERATIVE UNION, he was ousted and became the editor of a

newspaper maintaining excellent relations with Jawara. Furthermore, they are both from the same ethnic group, Soce, like the Gambian vice president and the author of the article itself.

What one must remember beyond these clarifications is that the document published by THE TORCH and that recommends a referendum on Senegambia, has spread in Gambia and President Abdou Diouf should keep that extraordinary impact in mind.

Actually, Diouf should take advantage of this golden opportunity in order to clarify, once and for all, our relationship with our Gambian brothers. We no longer have to court them, as if we were the only winners in a confederation. As long as there is no referendum, Diouf will remain the hostage of Jawara, who is himself the hostage of the lobbies and obscure forces that control the situation in Gambia.

11,464

CSO: 3419/430

GAMBIA

NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR REFUTES ARTICLE'S CLAIMS

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 17 May 85 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen Zamani Lekwot, Nigerian ambassador]

[Text] Following the article entitled "Nigeria Against Senegambia," which appeared in our issue No 119 of 1 March 1985, we received the following clarification from Nigeria:

An article that appeared on the last page of issue No 119 of your famous weekly attracted my attention. That article, published on 1 March 1985, under the title "Nigeria Against Senegambia," abounds in allegations made against my country, allegations that are very general, serious and without proof. The allegations included in that article are related to the fact that: 1 -- The entire Nigerian press has discredited the Republic of Senegal shortly after the official visit made to Nigeria in January 1985 by President Abdou Diouf. 2 -- Nigeria was entrusted by the Commonwealth of torpedoing the young Confederation of Senegambia that Gambians and Senegalese patiently set about building. 3 -- Regarding the "fishing boat affair," it was Nigeria that incited Gambia to humiliate Senegal. 4 -- Nigeria has tight control over the Gambian authorities. 5 -- Nigeria and Gambia are on the brink of signing a defense agreement.

Since these defamatory and groundless allegations could hurt the excellent relations that exist between Nigeria and Senegal, I believe that it is suitable to make the following observations and I would be very grateful if you would give them adequate coverage by publishing them in a suitable place in the next issue of LE POLITICIEN so that things might be clarified.

First of all, the author was unfair to his Nigerian colleagues in wrongly accusing all the Nigerian press of having discredited the Republic of Senegal (only God knows the reason for that act) shortly after the official visit of President Abdou Diouf to Nigeria at the beginning of this year. As far as I know, President Abdou Diouf and his entourage, according to reports published in the principal media of both countries, with the exception of LE POLITICIEN, were welcomed to Nigeria with spontaneous warmth and affection.

Second, the Confederation of Senegambia does not threaten the Commonwealth or Nigeria in any way. Would it be worthwhile to try to undermine this desirable

union of a single people so long divided by colonial borders? Nigeria has always encouraged the quite sustained cooperation between African countries, considering them as positive elements of helping achieve the objectives of the OAU. In this connection, on the occasion of visits to Nigeria by presidents Jawara and Abdou Diouf in July 1984 and January 1985 respectively, Nigeria expressed its best wishes to the Confederation as a charter member of the OAU in general and the ECOWAS family in particular. It would therefore be absurd if one were to declare that the Commonwealth were trying to torpedo the Confederation through Nigeria.

Third, regarding the allegation that Nigeria has tight control over the Gambian authorities to the point of inciting the latter to humiliate Senegal -- in a fishing boat incident -- it should first of all be noted that Gambia and Senegal are two of the best friends that Nigeria has and Nigeria was barely aware of that affair.

Finally, Nigeria has signed no defense agreement with any country in the entire world. However, Nigeria supports all common regional security measures that would be considered as necessary by groups of neighboring countries. One good example of this element is the latest meeting held under Nigeria's sponsorship, a meeting in which Benin, Togo and Ghana, its neighbors, participated, within the framework of ECOWAS and in favor of all parties concerned. Thus, the unfounded declaration regarding the signing of a defense agreement between Nigeria and Gambia again constitutes a scandalous lie.

As high commissioner of Nigeria in Gambia, I hereby state that the communique signed and that was the subject of great publicity at the close of the official visit of General Buhari to Gambia last month reflected all the discussions he held with his host. I cannot imagine where the author could have obtained his strange ideas or the purposes of those ideas.

Editor's Note

We can easily understand your concerns as a diplomat. President Abdou Diouf is in a good position to know whether all the Nigerian press, with the exception of the weekly THE DEMOCRATE attacked him on the matter of the North-South or South-South dialogue he mentioned with his counterpart Buhari in the course of his official visit.

As for the military assistance agreements, we agree with you if you say that they "were not signed between Nigeria and Gambia." That is true. Your country backed down at the last minute, leaving Pakistan, a member of the Commonwealth and an extra-African country without any special relations of friendship with Senegal, handle military assistance to Gambia directly.

According to our sources, secret agreements exist in that direction and it would be surprising if the government in Lagos were not informed. This being the case, Nigeria is a privileged partner of Gambia and Senegal.

GAMBIA

INFORMATION OFFICE REFUTES 'POLITICIEN' CLAIMS

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 3 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] We received the following letter from the director of information of Gambia:

Characteristically, LE POLITICIEN has once again come back to us with malevolent remarks against Gambia and President Jawara.

To date, there has been no objection to enlightening the author of that article about the illusions he harbors concerning Gambian foreign policy, but there are a number of deliberate distortions that must be corrected in the minds of minds subject to influence.

The recall of Ambassador Mbaye Mbengue from Banjul was by the chief of state, whom he represented in our country.

It is nevertheless abnormal to believe that the Gambian chief of state could have given a period of 20 days to Mbengue to leave Gambian territory. It is obvious that even with a 2-year extension, Mbaye Mbengue's stay should come to an end in a few weeks.

If LE POLITICIEN considers the quite frank and direct explanations of President Jawara on the case of Mbaye Mbengue as a provocation and as sabotage of the Confederation, it would amount to thinking that Gambia remained in Senegambia in spite of itself. It would consequently be absurd to speak of sabotaging an organization which, after all, constitutes a common interest to our two nations.

It is useless to recall that the relations which Gambia has with Libya or any other country concern only itself and that it will tolerate no meddling in its internal affairs. With all the greater reason, there is no Libyan People's Bureau set up in Banjul.

To try to hint that there is one would not only be perverse, but malicious and Machiavellian. Bravo to LE POLITICIEN for its monstrous imagination. Your last paragraph is the fruit of your imagination. All I can tell you is that Gambia has excellent relations with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. What is abnormal about that?

Editor's Note

Very good, Mr Director of Information. The future will tell which of us is telling stories that put one asleep standing.

11464

CSO: 3419/430

KENYA

WOMEN DELEGATES FOR DECADE FOR WOMEN ANNOUNCED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jul 85 p 24

[Text]

The Government released yesterday a list of delegates who will represent Kenya at the UN Decade for Women Conference to be held in Nairobi this month.

A press statement issued by the Chief Secretary, Mr Simeon Nwachae, said the Cabinet sub-committee which is headed by the Minister for Culture and Social Services, Mr Kenneth Matiba will continue to give assistance.

The leader of the Government delegation will be Miss Margaret Kenyatta, chairman of the national co-ordinating committee and Kenya's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Environmental Programme. A former MP, Dr Julia Ojiambo, is the deputy leader of the delegation while Kenya's Permanent Representative to Habitat, Mrs Pamela Mbova, is the director of the Kenya Government Secretariat.

The first deputy leader of the delegation is Mrs Ester Wandeka, director of the Women's Bureau in the Ministry of Culture and Social Services. The second deputy leader of the delegation is Dr Sally Kosgey.

A committee to represent Kenya on the national level will

be led by the MP for Karachuonyo, Mrs Phoebe Asivo. The first deputy leader of this committee will be a Nominated MP, Mrs Rose Waruhiu while the national chairman of Maendeleo ya Wanawake organisation, Mrs Teresia Shitakha will be the second deputy leader of the committee.

A second committee to represent Kenya on the regional and international level will be led by Justice Effie Owuor. A Nominated MP, Mrs Grace Ogot, will be the first deputy leader of this committee while the director of the Kenya Water for Health Organisation (KWAHO), Mrs Margaret Mwangola will be the second deputy leader.

A total of 168 women were appointed to represent Kenya in the conference. They are drawn from the provincial as well as district level.

Government delegations will be given priority in accommodation, according to the Kenya Government Secretariat.

The delegations will be booked in Class A and B hotels unless they prefer otherwise. Large delegations will be accommodated at the University of Nairobi's hall of residence.

CSO: 3400/621

KENYA

BRIEFS

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS CONTINUE--Ayres Lourenco Ribeiro, the medical examiner of the Kenyan police and a key witness in the case of the murder of the member of parliament Horace Owiti, died in a plane crash June 20. He was soon to have presented his findings on the circumstances of the violent death of the MP for Gem constituency. Mr Ribeiro was the second person connected with the affair to die suddenly this month. On June 8, a former deputy minister, Aggrey Otieno Ambala, succumbed to a heart attack in his cell, according to the official account. Correction: Our June 1 edition (No. 184) contained an error. Mr Ambala, not Mr Owiti, was a relative of the veteran Luo leader, Oginga Odinga. We apologize to our readers for the mistake. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 29 Jun 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/633

MALAWI

FRG AID FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 19 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Frankfurt. In contrast to many other African nations where natural conditions are similar, under President Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, Malawi has given highest priority to the development of private agriculture. This is being carried out especially by African smallholders. State farms like those in socialist-oriented countries have been rejected. Plantations under foreign ownership are not expropriated. So far Malawi has been able to feed itself and, furthermore, to deliver agricultural products, especially maize, to needy neighboring countries (Zambia, Tanzania). The significance of agriculture, from which almost 90 percent of the population lives, stems also from the export structure in which two products (tobacco and tea) are dominant. Sugar and peanuts should be mentioned as other export goods.

The cutting of the rail lines to the nearest ports, Nacala (1,400 kilometers) and Beira (1,600 kilometers) in Mozambique, by the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) is causing great difficulties. In place of these ports, overseas trade must be carried out with much higher transportation costs through South African ports (Durban 4,000 kilometers) or the less efficient port of Dar es Saalam in Tanzania: this is putting quite a strain on the balance of payments. The important road connection with Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, by way of Tete in Mozambique is also endangered by the rebels.

The Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) [Reconstruction Credit Bank] of Frankfurt is currently considering a project commissioned by the federal government for delivery of 45 German freight trucks worth DM 13 million for the improvement of the transportation situation. The American U.S. Agency for International Development (US AID) is pursuing a parallel project for delivery of 15 freight trucks to private Malawian transport firms.

In the past year Malawi has achieved a real growth of 7.6 percent in its GNP compared to 1983, resulting primarily from increased export profits from tea and the export of warehoused stocks of tobacco. Together, these two agricultural products constituted 71 percent of exports in 1984. During 1984, sugar production, the country's third most significant source of foreign exchange, suffered especially heavily from the cutting of the rail lines. At

the end of 1984, warehouse stocks amounted to 131,000 tons of sugar out of a year's production (1984) of 156,000 tons.

According to preliminary reports, in 1984 tobacco exports rose in value to 193.8 million kwacha (1.796 kwacha = \$1 since the latest devaluation of the kwacha in spring 1985) compared to 136.7 million kwacha in 1982. In the 1983/84 (1982/83) crop year, 1,970 (904) tons of air and sun cured tobacco as well as 16,788 (11,255) tons of fire cured tobacco were produced by African small farms. In 1983/84 (1982/83), tobacco plantations generated 14,173 (21,658) tons of flue cured tobacco and 24,165 (41,536) tons of burley tobacco.

Tobacco marketing takes place by auction in Limbe and in the capital city of Lilongwe. The auction facilities in Limbe are currently being modernized and expanded at a cost of 1.25 million kwacha. Electronically controlled scales are being installed, and the storage capacity of the warehouse is being doubled. In 1984, BAT (Malawi) Ltd. contracted modernization investments for its cigarette factory in Blantyre, which required an expenditure of 2 million kwacha.

The value of tea exports for 1984 is reported to be 112.5 million kwacha compared to 55.9 million kwacha the previous year and 45.3 million kwacha in 1982. In 1984, tea production rose to 37,500 tons, 17 percent more than in 1983. A record production of 38,500 tons was achieved in 1982. In 1983, the tea plantations of the British company Lonrho Ltd. of London, active in Malawi since 1962, reached their best production results so far with 4,800 tons.

In March 1985, the European Investment Bank (EIB) of Luxembourg guaranteed a loan of 4.5 million ecu (1 ecu = approximately DM 2.23) to be used by the Kavuzi Tea Company Ltd. for the establishment of a tea processing operation and a macadamia nut shelling facility in Kavuzi in the northern part of the country. It is likely that Great Britain and the Netherlands will also participate in the financing of the project, which also includes the development and management of the tea plantation and will cost about 10 million ecu. The project is expected to be finished by December 1988. Marketing of Malawian tea takes place in auctions in Limbe and, to a constantly decreasing extent, in London.

In December 1984, the EIB granted a loan of 3.5 million ecu for strengthening the capital basis of the Dwanga Sugar Corporation Ltd. (Dwanga) in Limbe which has established the country's second sugar complex in the Dwangwa River delta. The Deutsche Finanzierungsgesellschaft fuer Beteiligungen in Entwicklungslaendern GmbH [German Financial Society for Participation in Developing Countries] (DEG) of Cologne has committed itself to this enterprise with a participation of DM 2.6 million in the company's capital and a share matching loan of DM 5 million. The aforementioned Lonrho Ltd. is a partner with a 32 percent share. Other shareholders are the national Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation of Malawi (Admarc) of Limbe and Press (Holding) Ltd. of Blantyre. In 1984, Dwanga produced 66,553 tons of sugar compared to 71,956 tons the previous year for the domestic market and for export.

The DEG also invested DM 2 million for its acquisition of an 18.7 percent share and DM 1 million as a loan for the project of the Ethanol Company Ltd. (Ethco) of Blantyre for manufacture of ethanol from sugar cane molasses. Jager and Associates (International) Ltd. of Jersey, which primarily applies the know-how of Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH, Werk Grevenbroich (formerly Buckau-Walther AG), is a partner. The ethanol produced by Ethco (5 million liters per year) partially replaces the importation of premium gasoline and thus helps relieve the balance of payments.

The cotton produced in Malawi is processed almost exclusively by the textile firm David Whitehead and Sons (Malawi) Ltd. of Blantyre, of which Lonrho Ltd. holds 51 percent. This firm, one of the country's largest, put a new facility for production of polyester and cotton blends into operation in spring 1984. It cost approximately 10 million kwacha and was installed as part of a 20 million kwacha expansion program. Operating at a profit, David Whitehead and Sons (Malawi) Ltd., which employs roughly 35,000 workers, produced 31.3 million meters of fabric in 1984, 6.6 million meters of which were exported.

In September 1984, the FRG granted Malawi a DM 35 million subsidy within the framework of financial cooperation for partial financing of an important timber industry complex in Chikangawa in the Viphya mountains in the northern part of the country. The timber industry complex is to include a sawmill with an annual capacity of 6,500 kilometers of lumber and 12,000 cubic meters of plywood cores as well as a plywood paneling and board plant with an annual capacity of 7,500 cubic meters each of paneling and board. The total investment is estimated at DM 61.1 million. The project sponsor is the Viphya Plywoods and Allied Industries Ltd. of Eldoret in Kenya. Project completion is slated for January 1987.

Earlier in 1984 a subsidy of DM 8.5 million was granted by the FRG for the construction of a 34 kilometer stretch of road S 56 between Nsanama and Nselema in the Machinga district of the south province. The stretch is the northern extension of the recently completed Liwonde-Nsanama section financed by the FRG. The firm of Gitec Consult GmbH of Duesseldorf was called in as engineering consultants. The order for construction of the Nsanama-Nselema section as a standard gravel road for year-round use was awarded to the South African company Group Five Ltd. of Rivonia/Transvaal.

Since the beginning of November 1983, all of Malawi's international air traffic has been routed through the new Kamuzu Banda International Airport at the capital city of Lilongwe, rather than Blantyre as in the past. The Blantyre airport (Chileka Airport) now serves domestic air traffic. The African Development Bank of Abidjan (Ivory Coast) awarded a loan of more than 15 million units of account (1 unit of account = approximately \$1.07) for the third stage of construction of the new Kamuzu Banda International Airport. The total investment for the third stage of construction should amount to 21

million units of account. Several orders for the building of the new international airport went to the home firm of W and C French (Malawi) Ltd., a member of the British company French Kier Holdings PLC of Buckhurst Hill (Essex).

12666

CSO: 3420/72

NAMIBIA

SWAPO PRISON CAMPS CONDEMNED BY HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 26 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Frankfurt, 25 June. "Anyone who is against SWAPO is finished. Anyone who opens his mouth is a dead man." A report of the International Organization for Human Rights (IGFM) in Frankfurt, presented on Tuesday, documents statements by seven former members, some prominent, of the Namibian opposition movement "South West Africa People's Organization" (SWAPO) concerning violations of human rights in SWAPO camps. The document also mentions human rights violations by a notorious special unit of the South African Security Forces in the north of South-West Africa/Namibia; this "Koevoet" unit is to be dissolved by the new "transitional government" installed a week ago in Windhoek.

Most of the statements describe a similar course of events: crossing the border after a false promise of receiving a good education abroad, or an abduction; military training in a camp with inadequate rations and health care; deployment in the guerrilla war, in reconnaissance units or in camp administration; leaving SWAPO because of disillusionment; detention in camps in Zambia or Angola; physical abuse, flight, hiding with friends. Two Namibians--including the sister of the prominent SWAPO leader, Daniel Tjongarero--accused the representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the Zambia capital city of Lusaka (in one case also in Zairian Lumumbashi) of having refused to help ("They didn't want to do anything against SWAPO"); the police in Lusaka are reportedly powerless against SWAPO, which allegedly prowls the city with a special unit searching for dissidents.

SWAPO has, according to the testimony, several prison camps in Zambia and Angola, "concentration camps for dissidents and spies," in which many have died of starvation. Prisoners reportedly had to live in holes in the ground as much as 6 meters deep. Anyone considered politically unreliable would disappear without a trace. In the camps everyone is watched and spied on. Opposition is suppressed; everyone is afraid. "Everything is regulated according to the communist example" (SWAPO leaders are considered to be strongly oriented toward the East bloc). Witnesses report that they were educated in the Soviet Union or at the Wilhelm Pieck University at Bogensee near East Berlin. Women in the camps--many are frequently raped--are said to have "no rights over their children;" at the age of 3, they are removed to a

children's camp approximately 15 kilometers from the camp southeast of the Angolan capital of Luanda; other children are taken abroad, primarily to Cuba. The children are reportedly educated politically in the spirit of SWAPO. Persons who are not of Ovambo origin (they make up approximately half of the total population and SWAPO's membership and support base) are "systematically discriminated against and eliminated."

Witnesses accuse SWAPO of falsifying the official refugee count--there are said to be at most 35,000 Namibian refugees in Angola, but SWAPO reports 100,000 in order to receive increased financial assistance. SWAPO officials in Luanda and Lubango are living the high life, profiting from the black market. The introduction of the IGFM report gives information about rumors and reports of a large number of victims of purges within SWAPO. After a disagreement between SWAPO President Nujoma and one of the SWAPO founders, Shipanga (who has been a minister now in the interim government in Windhoek for more than a week), almost 2,000 SWAPO members were reportedly arrested in Zambia with the help of the Zambia army and approximately 1,000 of them were carried off to Angola; previous reports have always stated that these dissidents had been taken to Tanzania. As with victims of earlier "clean-ups"--nothing has been heard of them since. In the bush war in the north of South-West Africa, going on now for almost 20 years, 12 to 15 thousand people are said to have been killed so far. Moreover, the war is costing almost DM 700 million per year, according to information received a few days ago from the commander of the South African army in Namibia, Major General Meiring.

The reports compiled in the IGFM document have already been partially published in the daily newspaper WINDHOEK OBSERVER appearing in Windhoek. Since SWAPO and the Namibian council of churches have not responded to the accusations, the idea of asking the International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate the accusations is apparently being considered in South-West Africa. State minister Moellmann recently replied to a representative's question in the National Assembly that there was no confirmation of the existence of SWAPO prisons in Zambia and Angola; even the United States has no information about them. During a visit a year ago to the Nyango refugee camp in Zambia, claimed to be the location of a prison, employees of Bonn's embassy in Lusaka reportedly found no buildings or structures serving as prisons; but if the reports of SWAPO prisons are confirmed, according to the state minister in the foreign office, the federal government would commit itself to the freeing of the prisoners.

12666

CSO: 3420/70

MOZAMBIQUE

ELECTION DELAYED AGAIN

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

MNR rebel activity and the drought have forced Mozambique to postpone general elections once again. Foreign Minister Joaquim CHISSANO told the closing session of the parliament, the People's Assembly, on June 14 that elections would be held next year on a date to be fixed. According to the constitution these elections, which would be the second since Mozambique became independent in 1975, should have been held in 1982. They have been repeatedly delayed because of what President MACHEL termed the need "to concentrate our efforts on the priority tasks of fighting hunger and eliminating the armed banditry", as the government refers to rebel activity. Mr. MACHEL told the assembly that both the West and the East had given significant assistance to Mozambique in the face of the twin scourges.

Before the assembly's session, Mr. MACHEL had called on militants of the ruling Frelimo party, gathered for a central committee meeting, to "mobilize all the people for the war". Both the party central committee and the assembly, whose session was delayed more than a year, heard speeches focusing heavily on the fight against the rebels and calling for virtually "everything for the war front".

In addition, the assembly approved Mozambique's foreign investment law, published last year, and an amnesty for "criminals". It also approved this year's state budget and central plan. There is an increase of 1.6 per cent over last year's expenditure and the current budget is 27.5 billion meticaïs, about 650 million dollars. More than one-third of this amount has been set aside for defense and security. It was the first time in several years that defense expenditure had been made public, most probably owing to pressure from the International Monetary Fund, which wants to know how Mozambique is spending its resources as it seeks credit from international financial institutions.

CSO: 3400/650

MOZAMBIQUE

REBELS IN SOFALA CONTINUE ACTIVITIES

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

The army killed 120 guerrillas of the MNR between June 1 and June 6 in Sofala province and "freed 140 persons who had been forced to live with the armed bandits", the Mozambican weekly Domingo reported. Other clashes took place in the adjacent province of Manica, in which 18 rebels were killed, the paper said. Despite these successes by the army, the insurgents continue to move and operate at will. On June 15, rail traffic between Maputo and South Africa was halted yet again due to the sabotage of a bridge three kilometers (two miles) from the South African border. (Train service had resumed June 4 after several days' interruption caused by the sabotage of another bridge.) On June 17, a Mozambican couple who ran a pineapple plantation and a fruit juice-making factory supplying hotels in the Namaacha area, west of Maputo and one kilometer from the border, were attacked by the rebels.

I.O.N. - It is now clear that any installation with economic value is a potential target for the guerrillas in their campaign to paralyze Mozambique. For this reason, the announcement by the pro-government press of the deaths of 120 rebels in Sofala province is intended to have a morale-boosting effect. Most of the guerrilla commanders are from the Manica-Sofala region in the center of Mozambique, which was the first part of the country to respond to the MNR's calls for opposition to the government.

CSO: 3400/650

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER VELOSO DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 pp 8, 9

[Text]

General Jacinto Veloso is "number two" in the Mozambican government. It was he who was entrusted by President Samora Machel with the difficult negotiations for the Nkomati accord. He is also responsible for contacts with the West. We spoke to him June 13 at the Hotel Crillon in Paris.

INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER: Mister minister, what results will come of your week's visit to France?

Jacinto VELOSO: I have had meetings with a number of financial institutions in Paris. I make regular visits to France to discuss economic cooperation with this country and the aid it gives us. Although this assistance is less than what we need, it must be admitted that Paris is making a substantial effort. In a few days, the Central Economic Cooperation Fund will be according us a special economic recovery loan of 100 million francs (about 10.5 million dollars), as it also did last year. In addition, we are getting ready for the meeting in July of the Franco-Mozambican joint commission. We would like to acquire military equipment - logistical aid such as vehicles, and patrol boats, arms, aircraft and so forth. (Note: Mr. Veloso attended the Air Show at Le Bourget.) We have to find credits for these purchases. Our country pays for whatever arms it buys.

I.O.N.: At their recent meeting in Harare, presidents MACHEL and Julius NYERERE and Prime Minister Robert MUGABE discussed a strengthening of Tanzanian and Zimbabwean military aid to Mozambique. What decisions were taken? Have you also asked South Africa for help?

J.V.: I did not take part in that meeting. But I can tell you that this assistance must be limited to logistical aid. We do not want foreign troops engaged in combat in Mozambique. These troops can, however, be used to carry out guard duty. As for South Africa, we will not ask that country for military assistance, although I know that some members of the South African government would like to.

I.O.N.: The U.S. Senate has approved an amendment to the law governing economic aid to Mozambique that would block aid unless the number of Soviet military advisers in your country - 1,300 by some estimates - is cut to 50 by next year and general elections are held in 1986. Has the Mozambican government a reaction to this?

J.V.: For the time being, the U.S. government has made no decision. We believe that at this point, this is purely an internal U.S. affair.

I.O.N.: Are you in a position to confirm that the Soviet Union and Cuba have recently withdrawn some of their military advisers? Does Moscow hold the Nkomati accord against you?

J.V.: These reports are false. In any case our relations with the Soviet Union are good. The Soviet government has not officially criticized the accord. If it has done so in private conversations, we are not aware of this. The bulk of our arms is still supplied by the Soviet Union as well as by China.

I.O.N.: Despite Nkomati, the MNR has grown stronger. Under what conditions, Mister minister, would you agree to recognize this movement as a political force in Mozambique?

J.V.: What you call the MNR can in no way be considered a political movement. It has no popular base.

I.O.N.: Yet the Mozambican army kills dozens of guerrillas every week and there are always more of them...

J.V.: In the areas where they operate, they are unpopular. In places where the peasants have been given the means to fight, they have hunted them down. There are only a few isolated areas where some of the peasants live with them, notably in Manica and Sofala provinces, at Gorongosa, their stronghold. In fact, the MNR draws its strength from the sophistication of its communications system, which is of much higher quality than that of our army. Many experts - South African and Portuguese - work for the rebels. What is more, their commanders know the geography of the country well and know how to use it to their advantage. This is why we are seeking help in the field of communications. Everyone wants to sell us equipment, but to buy it, we must obtain credits.

I.O.N.: Where does the MNR get its foreign support?

J.V.: Its constant, unwavering support ever since the early days has come from former Portuguese colonists who have interests in Mozambique or in other Portuguese-speaking countries. For limited periods and because of temporary interests, assistance has come from elsewhere, notably from Pretoria. Today, the rebels continue to receive support from elements in neighboring countries, such as South Africa and Malawi. As for the Comoros, a delegation went to Moroni to provide proof that there is backing coming to the rebels from the archipelago. A number of small craft have been found abandoned along the coast in Nampula province. They had certainly been used to transport men and equipment. The government of the Comoros denied furnishing any aid to the rebels, but acknowledged that its patrolling of its coasts was inadequate and promised to redouble its surveillance.

I.O.N.: The signing of the Nkomati accord has not allowed the Frelimo government to finish off the Mozambique Resistance Movement. What do you plan to do now?

J.V.: Six months ago, we were on the verge of deciding to distribute arms to the people in a massive way even if this meant that a few of the weapons would end up being used against us. We had the experience of Gaza province, where we had acted early and in a major way to give the people the means to defend themselves. This had a decisive effect. But, we thought again. Our policy now is to equip local militias, so that they can hunt down the rebels themselves. It is also a fact that we don't have enough weaponry for everybody despite the shipments of light arms we have received from the Soviet Union, East Germany and Portugal.

I.O.N.: Mozambique needs tremendous amounts of economic aid. How are your negotiations with major financial institutions progressing?

J.V.: Following the talks I have had here, I think the Club of Paris will agree to reschedule part of our debt. On the other hand, the Club of London, which is responsible for debts to commercial banks, is waiting for us to come to an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. The first IMF report on our country will be completed in a month or two. We will know then what conditions the fund will set for granting us a stand-by loan. The World Bank recently agreed in principle to loan Mozambique 45 million dollars, and we are discussing with them how this money will be used.

CSO: 3400/650

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SECURITY POLICE RELEASE DETAINEES--Maputo, 8 Jul (AIM/PANA)--Three foreign workers in Mozambique who were detained by the country's security police have been set free, according to an official spokesman contacted by the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY (AIM) yesterday. The three are Richard Fluit, a secondary school teacher, Yme Van Den Berg, a doctor (both of Dutch nationality), and a British citizen, John Wilson, who is also a secondary teacher. The three were working in the northern city of Nampula. A source in the presidency told AIM that the three were detained on suspicion of involvement in activities against state security. He added that they were released "as a gesture of good will by the president." The Dutch charge d'affaires in Maputo, Jan Gerrit, and the British ambassador, Eric Vines, both confirmed that the three had been released, after detention of about 2 months. The decision was communicated to the diplomats by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. No details have been revealed as to the exact nature of the suspicions that led to the detention of the three foreigners. When asked by AIM if they would be expelled from Mozambique, the spokesman for the presidency said that no such decision had been taken, and that it was up to the three to make up their minds as to whether they wished to continue working in Mozambique or not. /Text/ /Dakar PANA in English 0945 GMT 8 Jul 85/

CSO; 3400/612

NIGER

BRIEFS

IMPROVED RAINFALL IN SAHEL--Niamey, Niger, July 14 (AFP)--Improved rainfall in West Africa's Sahel region has led to satisfactory growth of crops and pasture grass in several areas seriously affected in the past by drought, regional agriculture experts said. Specialists at the Agro-Meteorological and Operational Hydrology Center here said this week that while spring rains were still below normal, they had fallen steadily for several weeks in all Sahel states. They said crop growth, particularly of grains, was satisfactory, notably in the west and southwest of Burkina Faso, southwestern Mali, southwestern and central Niger and southern Chad. Experts at the center, which operates under the auspices of the Permanent Intersatellite Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS), said plant growth on most pasturelands was normal, including in the formerly parched region stretching from Mopti in central Mali to Dori in northern Burkina Faso. But despite the greater precipitation, the experts cautioned against overoptimism, saying it was too early to estimate actual harvest levels and that actual food production figures would remain unclear until late August. Finally, they said that parts of Niger and Burkina Faso were still receiving insufficient rain. The eight members of the ICDCS, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Niger and Chad, had a record grain shortfall last year of 175 million tonnes. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 14 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/691

NIGERIA

DAVID-WEST DEFENDS CONTINUED OPEC MEMBERSHIP

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] There is no guarantee that Nigeria will make more money by staying out of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) because the market will be depressed resulting in huge price cuts or discounts.

The Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Professor Tam David-West said in an article defending Nigeria's continued membership in the latest edition of the OPEC Bulletin titled "Oil Politics and Development in Nigeria" adding: leaving the OPEC will be playing into the hands of consumer nations who are always looking for good and cheap oil.

He said that the reality of the international oil market was that the current floor price existed because OPEC continues to act as a buffer to absorb the shock in the market, stressing: "If OPEC ceases to exist, or if OPEC wants to compete with non-OPEC countries, the current price structure will totally collapse.

"A break-up of OPEC will open up the flanks once more for the oil majors, who have been waiting on the sidelines for over a decade to start a fresh manoeuvre for monopoly in order to play their former roles." He said: "The disunity and disarray of OPEC will be fully exploited for perpetuity."

Professor David-West observed that OPEC can team up to price us out of the market and frustrate all our strategies or projections for national development. "The consequent untold hardships could culminate in social discontent and possible revolution."

The minister contended that a number of leading OPEC members could easily unleash attack on Nigeria if it decides to quit the organisation since their production price per barrel was very low. "We must not forget for one moment that we are OPEC's weakest link."

He stressed that there was also the political as well as the sentimental reason for remaining in OPEC. "OPEC is the only Third World organisation that has held its own and also won the respect especially of the industrialised Western nations.

Professor David-West noted that a point that was often forgotten was that we had a few Nigerians occupying positions of eminence both the OPEC secretariat and the OPEC Fund. "These Nigerians have helped to project the good image of our country as credit worthy "ambassadors" in the world organisation.

"We should continue our membership of OPEC and be conscious of our responsibility towards the organisation, from the collective will of which we no doubt have benefited as a nation."

The minister added: "This is not to suggest that we are totally happy with all that is going on. But it would be economic as well as intellectual dishonesty not to recognise the significance of the granting by OPEC members of dispensation to increase our production ceiling or quota.

CSO: 3400/648

NIGERIA

MILITARY TO ADOPT QUOTA SYSTEM IN ACADEMY RECRUITMENT

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Emman Udoka]

[Text]

SELECTION of cadets for admission into Nigeria's premier military university, scheduled to take off in Kaduna next September, would be handled by a Selection Board on quota basis.

The Head of State, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said this yesterday at the passing out parade of Army, Air Force and Naval cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy, NDA, Kaduna.

He said that admission into the military university would reflect the federal character of the Armed Forces, in order to give citizens of every state of the federation a chance in the institution.

General Buhari was happy to hear that a new provost has assumed duty and was doing

"everything possible" for a successful take-off of the university in September.

He gave the assurance that the Federal Military Government would support the university, within the limits of available financial resources, to achieve its objectives.

In a brief review of his administration's stewardship in the past 18 months, Gen. Buhari expressed satisfaction that efforts to make discipline "a way of life" in the country had yielded "positive results."

He urged the outgoing cadets to conduct themselves in accordance with the principles of the War Against Indiscipline, which include self-reliance, sacrifice, probity, accountability and loyalty to the nation.

The Defence Industries Corporation (DIC), he said, was being expanded and reorganised in line with his administration's commitment to raw materials development in order to locally maintain equipment and sustain industries.

He expressed the hope that this would ensure optimum utilisation of the nation's resources, including the existing stock of arms and ammunition.

General Buhari commended the award winners among the passing out cadets and implored them to "put your duty and honour above your personal interests."

Among the award winners was Cadet O.O. Adeleke, who won the Academy's "Sword of Honour" as the best all round cadet in academics, service subjects and personal qualities.

Dignitaries at the ceremony included the Minister of Defence, Major General Domkat Bali, the Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Etim Inyang and the governors of Plateau, Niger, Gongola and Kano states.

NIGERIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO RECEIVE ALLOCATIONS DIRECTLY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

LOCAL Governments are to get their statutory allocations direct from the Federal Government under a new arrangement, the *New Nigerian* has learnt in Lagos.

It was gathered that this was one of the recommendations made by the Local Government Review Committee set up by the Federal Military Government last year under the Chairmanship of Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, Baraden Sokoto.

The *New Nigerian* also gathered that the Supreme Military Council (SMC) had finished deliberations on the committee's report and that a government white paper would be published any time from now.

Under the new arrangement, local governments are to open accounts in any commercial bank in their areas while the Federal Ministry of Finance would use the state government's prescribed revenue allocation formula for local governments to remit local governments' money into the Central Bank of Nigeria branch office in the state or through the nearest branch.

It was learnt that the branches of the Central Bank in turn would remit the money to the commercial banks accounts of the local government.

The source told the *New Nigerian* that the need for the arrangement became necessary in order to make local governments more viable and stop the practice whereby some state governments diverted money meant for local governments to other purposes.

It also revealed that a new management structure has been worked out for local governments under which the affairs of the local govern-

ment would be conducted by a management committee made up of people with proven integrity and on part-time basis.

On staffing, the *New Nigerian* gathered that local governments would be allowed to recruit their own staff through a Local Government Service Commission to be set up.

This, the source explained, was aimed at avoiding the present situation where state government staff deployed to local governments are not fully committed to the progress of governments.

The new system, he said, was also aimed at halting the rural to urban drift and also afford the numerous experienced top military officers and civil servants who have retired and gone back to their village to be able to serve their communities in various capacities.

It was also learnt that an appropriate Federal Government agency would be set up to monitor the activities of the local governments and their relationship with the state governments.

CSO: 3400/647

CSO:

NIGERIA

GDR LOAN TARGETED FOR EDUCATION POLICY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

NIGERIA is to receive a 200 million US dollars loan under a bilateral trade credit agreement to be signed with the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in the first half of July.

The loan will be for the implementation of the second phase of the "6-3-3-4 New National Policy on Education in Nigeria".

The Managing Director of ESEL Limited, Dr. F. B. Adenika disclosed this in Lagos yesterday while briefing newsmen at an exhibition jointly organised by his company and its GDR technical partner, MLW Intermed of Berlin.

At the on-set of the contract, Nigeria is only expected to pay 15 per cent of the total value of the loan and will be obliged a 3-year period of grace during which no payments will be made.

According to Dr. Adenika, the rest of the loan will be repaid over a period of seven years at an interest rate of 8 1/2 per cent.

Also, Nigeria will receive a wide range of educational, scientific and health equipment from GDR in addition to technical training assistance for successful implementation of the new educational scheme.

Answering reporters' questions, he said his company plans to establish a factory to undertake local production of most of the essential equipment on display noting, however, that "not all the exhibited items can yet be produced locally; we need to acquire the know-how to ensure that a high level of technology has gone into the outputs.

Commenting on the cost of equipping workshops for an average class of 30 pupils, he estimated ₦12,000 (woodwork); ₦15,000 (metal work); and ₦22,000 (electrical work).

Among the items displayed at the exhibition were science educational, vocational and medical equipment.

CSO: 3400/647

NIGERIA

MEDIA CRITICISM OF IVORIAN VERSION OF SOCCER INCIDENT

AB181255 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Commentary by Ishola Dada]

[Excerpts] Sports, we are often reminded, is one of the avenues for insuring the physical fitness of citizens of a nation. In the same token, sports is globally regarded as a means to promote and cement cultural and friendly relations between countries. It is in the light of this that recent acts of hooliganism and vandalism in the field of sports have become a source of concern to all lovers of sports throughout the world. Violence on sports grounds has indeed raised doubts about the wisdom of continuing to maintain international sporting links when the lives and property of members of a visiting team cannot be guaranteed by the host country. The situation becomes even worse when law enforcement agents drafted to sports arenas cannot see themselves as ambassadors of their country and of international sports but allow themselves to be controlled momentarily by emotion and shortsighted national sentiment.

Of recent, Africa has been having its own share of this (?vandalism). Nigeria, especially, seems to have been an unfortunate target of most of the vicious attacks that await such encounters. This is not to suggest that Nigeria is an angel; however, it stands to the credit of our sporting officials and law-enforcement agents that such incidents are quickly checked whenever they occur. Sometimes this is done even when visiting teams deliberately become cantankerous. A case in point is that of the Ivorian team that came to Ibadan 3 weeks ago to play in the West African Football Union [WAFU] cup competition against Nigeria's IICC. The same, however, cannot be said in most cases in which Nigeria received raw deals from her hosts. As if to suggest that what has happened so far has been child's play, reports came last Sunday of another such attack on members of the Nigerian soccer team during the WAFU cup second leg encounter in Abidjan, the Ivorian capital. During the attack on our team, many members were seriously injured. The Ivorian team, which had earlier been beaten two goals to nil in Nigeria, had scored one goal before irate football fans invaded the pitch and attacked the Nigerian players. As a result, the match was abandoned after 20 damned minutes of play. The most distressing aspect of the whole situation is that the hooliganism was carried to the homes of Nigerians resident in the Ivorian capital. More serious, perhaps, is the report that many Nigerians were thrown out of their homes and their belongings

looted. These reports, if true, constitute a big slur on the integrity and efficiency of the Ivorian law enforcement agents. Someone in Ivory Coast ought to know that this is capable of doing incalculable damage to the relations between that country and Nigeria. Nigeria has lodged a strong protest with the authorities in Ivory Coast. Hopefully, the government of that country will respond promptly and swiftly by making those responsible for last Sunday's show of shame pay for their behavior.

Unfortunately though, the utterances of the Ivorian minister for youth and sports are not helping the matter. His remarks on the incident so far amount to an endorsement of last Sunday's soccer thuggery, and this can only aggravate the situation. Utterances like these can fuel the current skepticism about Nigeria's future participation in sports encounters with certain countries, some of whom have refused to reciprocate our good gesture.

CSO: 3400/691

NIGERIA

CUSTOMS UNION WANTS ILLEGAL ALIEN DECREE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] To prevent the return of illegal aliens and to flush out the remaining ones still in hiding, the federal government has been urged to promulgate a decree which should make it an offence for anybody to harbour or employ any illegal alien.

The central working committee of the customs and excise and immigration staff union said that the decree was necessary because in spite of government efforts, there were still "some unpatriotic elements in the country who are currently harbouring illegal aliens."

The president of the committee, Mr Hycinth Magaji, told the Business Times in Lagos last week that protocols annexed to "the treaty of ECOWAS part III article 3 (ii)" was not of much interest for our security and economic stabilisation.

He noted that the government should open discussion with other members of ECOWAS to put a limit to the number of visits a citizen of a member state can make to another member country in a year adding:

"The present practice of no ceiling is open to a lot of abuses."

Mr Magaji stressed: "The government should enter into agreement with our neighbours to ban sale of goods that are likely to be smuggled across member states along borders of their countries as it now applies to petroleum products.

The union observed that the employment of majority of their members was being threatened daily by petitions from members of the public adding: "We are not asking government to grant us immunity against genuine complaints, we implore the authorities concerned to meticulously investigate all cases."

He noted that accommodation was the greatest problem of the Customs and Excise and Immigration departments.

"At the moment, staff especially those on border duties are not provided with accommodation. The practice whereby officers are left to secure accommodation for themselves is not in the interest of their jobs."

Mr Magaji urged the public to co-operate with the customs and excise and immigration departments in the war against smugglers by providing information to the department.

CSO: 3400/648

NIGERIA

NEW NIGERIAN DECRIES AIRPORT SECURITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

LATEST reports have it that certain concerned members of the security organisation at the Murtala Airport, Lagos have lodged a strong complaint with the authorities over activities of their colleagues, who load and off-load smuggled luggage from aircraft at the tarmac.

Also, at the Aminu Kano International Airport, some luggage regularly find their way through lateral pedestrian access to the loading trolleys, thereby circumventing security procedures. Thanks to so-called security agents.

Reports such as these coming from our airports hold serious implications for the security of this nation. Last week, at a seminar organised for security personnel

by the Directorate of the Military Intelligence, Internal Affairs Minister General Magoro had said that lack of security consciousness by members of security organisations could help our enemies subvert the nation. The question thus is not only one of integrity among security personnel, but of alertness.

The joint airport security efforts by personnel from the army, customs, NSO and immigration seem no doubt to work fairly better than previous arrangements. But as it is, there is no question that a lot more vigilance is called for at the airports, and the many little nooks and crannies through which illegal items enter and leave the country.

Also, there have been persistent allegations that some persons are able to beat security by driving to the tarmac for embarkation. These are people obviously abusing privileges. They must be identified and checked. Official cars must always go through security checks if for any reason they must carry dignitaries to the tarmac. The number and types of vehicles that can be allowed access to the tarmacs at all should henceforth be limited.

The current war on foreign-travel oriented crimes calls for close vigilance at our borders. That's the only way we could benefit from the closure of our borders.

CSO: 3400/645

NIGERIA

PORTS EXPERIENCING NEW LULL

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text] Lagos ports are back to its recessive operations after a short spell of "ship-bunch."

Traffic at the ports during the first four months of this year almost reached all-time high point with operators in the port blaming each other for the slow turn round of ships. When the Business Times visited the Apapa and Tin Can Island Ports (TCIP) last week, cargo handling operations were on a much more relaxed speed.

At the Apapa ports, an average of seven berths were vacant. The ships awaiting berth were held up by Nigerian Ports Authority ship landing formalities which had to do with problems like bill of lading, importers and shipping companies not paying up the statutory landing fees and charges. About 24 ships were at the quays of the Apapa port as at last Thursday and ten of them by NPA's estimated day of sailing were due to sail before today. Even three of the five ships awaiting berth were also billed to sail before today.

The situation has been like that at the Apapa port in recent weeks, more so as dredging operations were going on at some berths.

While the ship-bunch lasted, as many as 19 ships were recorded to have waited for days at the Apapa port for berthing spaces.

TCIP, also enjoyed a boom with 17 ships known to have waited for about two weeks for berthing spaces.

At the TCIP last week only 15 ships were on the hard quays. The vessels came with cargoes ranging from fertilizer to sugar, reels of paper alkaline to general cargo.

Facilities at the Lagos ports complex were fully stretched during the first quarter of this year as more ships rushed in to beat the Federal Government deadline on the utilization of the 1984 import licences.

Cargo handling equipment at both Apapa and TCI ports were found to be inadequate to cope with the increased cargo throughout the ports.

The NPA had blamed the slow-turn-round of ships at the ports on the breakdown of its equipment. It claimed that it had no spare parts to effect repairs on the faulty equipment.

Shipping companies had to bring in their cargo handling equipment to hasten handling operations. Stevedoring contractors who are new at the ports found the high cargo traffic very challenging.

In April, for instance, as many as 42 ships were held up on the high seas waiting for berthing spaces at the Lagos ports.

As at last week, the tense situation characteristic of the "rush-period" were much more relaxed. Military presence were not of the same magnitude as it was just two months back. The few military personnel at the port were mainly in areas where consignment for the Ministry of Defence were being handled and a few of them at the gates.

Meanwhile there is a growing anticipation that activities at the ports would be heightened when vessels start to come in with goods procured with the 1985 import licences, possibly by next month.

CSO: 3400/648

NIGERIA

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHORTAGE HURTS CIGARETTE FIRM

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 18 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Dom Ekpunobi]

[Text] Uncertainty surrounds the business activities of Philip-Moris Nigeria Ltd, producers of Marlboro and Target brands of cigarette this year.

The chairman of the company who announced the bleak situation to the shareholders at the company's annual general meeting held in Lagos, said that import licence for the company's raw material have not been issued for 1985.

"If the government's declared criteria for the allocation of import licences is to be followed, we should expect to be able to, at least, repeat the 1984 results in the current year. But uncertainty remains in view of the tight foreign exchange position, until our 1985 import licence is issued. It would be unrealistic to make any forecast of our prospect," he declared.

He announced that the company made profit of N5,614,954 compared to N334,898 in 1984.

Chief Amechere said that the federal government's action in eliminating smuggling has contributed to the favourable trade in the past year, adding that consumers were encouraged to return to locally manufactured cigarette, which he said, sold at cheaper rate than the imported ones.

The renewed demand for locally manufactured cigarettes, he said, brought about a resurgence in the company's tobacco growing operation.

He said that the company would invest more than N5 million in agricultural activities this year.

The chairman said that about 200 job opportunities would be filled in the company this year in addition to the 100 vacancies filled last year.

He commended the federal government for what he described as "a firm and pragmatic approach to the foreign exchange problem and in helping to restore the country's credit-worthiness in international trading community.

The tobacco industry, he said, would continue to make its contribution to the recovery of the economy through its agricultural activity, the provision of revenue for the government and creating employment for many Nigerians.

CSO: 3400/645

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS REPORTED--For the first time since 1980 Nigeria's balance of payment position recorded an overall surplus last year. The surplus was 262.1 million naira as against a deficit of 244.8 million naira in 1983. These figures are contained in the 1984 annual report and statement of account from the Central Bank. The report says that while imports declined by 19.4 percent last year, exports increased by 19.6 percent. This resulted in a balance of trade surplus of 1.9 billion naira. The country's external assets also increased by 67.9 percent which amounts to 1.5 billion naira at the end of the year. The official reserves went up by 45.2 percent making the reserves 1.16 billion naira. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85 AB]

AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--The revised agreement for the establishment of a machine-tool and metallurgical engineering plant at Ozobolo has been signed between the Anambra state government and the Government of Czechoslovakia. The commissioner for commerce and industry, Charles Iwobi, initialled the accord for the state while the commercial counsellor in the Czechoslovak Embassy in Lagos, (Jasen Sofarick), signed for his country. The agreement for the project was first negotiated in 1976. [Excerpts] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Jul 85 AB]

MINISTER URGES NORWEGIAN AGRICULTURAL AID--Norway has been asked to encourage her private sector to enter into joint ventures with its Nigerian counterpart in the fields of agriculture and dairy farming. The request was made in Lagos today by the minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun, while exchanging views with the Norwegian ambassador to Nigeria, Mr (Enar Embov). The minister was of the view that Nigeria would be self-sufficient in dairy product if she gets technological assistance from that country. Earlier, the envoy expressed Norway's desire to strengthen economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with Nigeria. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85 AB]

AIR SERVICE ACCORD SLATED--An air service agreement is soon to be signed between Nigeria and Lebanon. The minister of internal affairs, Major General Mohamed Magoro, told the outgoing Lebanese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Fawzi Shalukh, in Lagos that this would normalize air services between the two countries. Maj Gen Magoro emphasized the need for Lebanese in Nigeria to continue to be law-abiding. The envoy expressed the hope that Nigeria would soon overcome her current economic recession which he said was worldwide. He also commended the Federal Military Government for its active support for the Lebanese cause in international fora. The Lebanese ambassador is leaving Nigeria after 6 years. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jul 85]

PROMISSORY NOTES ISSUED--Nigeria has issued N424 million promissory notes, her third batch in respect of re-financing uninsured trade debts, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) learnt in Lagos yesterday. According to Central Bank sources, the notes were issued on Friday, June 14, 1985. NAN learnt that on that same day, Nigeria also made a payment of N89.5 million to the Export Credit Guarantee Agencies as interest due on her insured debts. So far, Nigeria has issued three separate batches of promissory notes amounting to N717.5 million to her uninsured creditors. The first of N230 million was made in November 1984, second batch of N63.5 million was issued in February 1985. CBN sources told NAN that the interest on the insured debts have always been paid when due and this would continue until an acceptable agreement was reached between the Export Credit Agencies and the Federal Government on how best to pay the debt concerned. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jun 85 p 1]

OIL EXPORTS TO FRANCE--Nigeria exported 3.552 million tonnes of crude oil to France between January and April this year, representing 14.6 percent of total French crude imports of 24.301 million tonnes, the Daily "Oilgram News" has said. The authoritative daily, published simultaneously in New York and Houston, U.S., said on June 14 that although Nigeria retained its position as the second largest crude supplier to France, its exports for the first four months this year fell below the 4.452 million tonnes or 16.7 percent of total French imports of 27.130 million tonnes for the same period in 1984. Oilgram News stated that the United Kingdom placed first with an export of 6.566 million tonnes or 27 percent in the first four months this year, compared with 4.954 million tonnes or 18.3 percent in the corresponding period last year. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jun 85 p 24]

RICE IMPORTATION FIGURES--More than 130 million Naira worth of rice was imported into the country by the Federal Government between January last year and April this year. A statement issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries signed by Mr S.A. Okoye for the Permanent Secretary, Mr J. Ojegin, said that the quantity imported during the period was 647.756 metric tonnes. A breakdown of the figure showed that the Federal Government imported 420,000 metric tonnes of rice worth 83,552,238 Naira from Thailand, 180,000 metric tonnes at 31,947,761 Naira from Pakistan while 47,756 metric tonnes worth 14,783,462.66 Naira came from other countries.

Reacting to an allegation that used cars would be imported into the country, the Minister, Dr Mahmud Tukur, denied the story and explained that 'what Nigeria needs now is not cars but how to get the existing industries resume full production.' He said that the government had at no time contemplated importing used cars into the country and that Peugeot Assembly Plant (PAN) in Kaduna and the Volkswagen in Lagos and other local motor assembly plants were enough for the time being. [Article by Victor Attai] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jun 85 pp 1, 3]

DAVID-WEST DEFENDS MILITARY GOVERNMENT--The ballot box in terms of democracy is irrelevant in Nigerian politics. This is the declaration of the Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Professor Tam David-West, in an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES. Professor David-West said that there was no single election in this country that was not rigged. The oil minister said that though the military government was not elected, there was no coup that had not been acclaimed in Nigeria. This, he said, was enough evidence that the military is relevant in the present Nigerian politics. The decision-making process in Nigeria, he said, must be based on consultation, rather than being a one-man decision. However, the decision-making process in the military administration, Professor David-West said, has been so far democratic unlike the case of the last civilian administration when ballot was bought and legislators bribed to pass bills. Giving examples from his experience in two different military administrations, Professor David-West said government memos were thoroughly debated and passed purely on merit and rejected if they failed to attract adequate support. The problem of Nigeria, he said, is Nigerians themselves and the internalised corruption which have so far failed us as a nation. [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 15]

CSO: 3400/643

SENEGAL

OBJECTIVES, TASKS OF LD/MPT DEFINED

Dakar FAGARU in French Jun 85 pp 18-20

[Text] The Abdou Diouf regime is currently going through a serious and prolonged crisis. The crisis is economic, political, social and moral. Such a situation imposes on communist militants the obligation to understand clearly the objectives and tasks that have fallen to our party, the LD/MPT [Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party].

Within the Working Class

Now obviously no one today can entertain any doubt that the solutions to the crisis can only be found in a definitive and total rupture with the neocolonial regime, in other words in the triumph of national democratic revolution [RDN]. It is also clear that the triumph of such a revolution and its aftermath will depend, fundamentally and from first to last, on the ability of our party to assume leadership of the popular struggles and to unite under its banner all of the democratic and patriotic forces in our country, to shape them into a tidal wave capable of overturning and driving out the neocolonial regime and the monopolies that have promoted it and protect it.

Since this revolution can only be victorious and consolidate itself under the leadership of our party, the LD/MPT, the vanguard of the working class, we must--and this is essential--bring into the party the most politically conscious and combative workers, and the LD/MPT must be massively and permanently established within the Senegalese working class. Under current conditions, the party is making this cardinal task the epicenter of its activity. It is important now for all the comrades to understand the necessity and urgency of continuing along this path, moving faster, expanding and intensifying still further our activities among the workers. The party must make its presence felt in all popular fields of endeavor and all lower-class neighborhoods.

Leninist Methods

But this work will have to be carried out patiently, persistently, and methodically. That means that we must avoid any precipitous or hasty actions, repudiate all voluntarist and populist tactics and hold firmly to Leninist-style tactics and organization. It is by means of such persistent and methodical work that we will be able to strengthen still further the LD/MPT's base inside the working class and complete the building of the powerful

Leninist party whose mission will be to lead the revolutionary process in our country.

Win Over the Peasantry

But our party is aware that the triumph of the RDN can only come about through the work of the immense majority of our people. From that point of view, the poor peasants who constitute the overwhelming majority of the Senegalese population will have a decisive and irreplaceable role to play in the revolutionary process in Senegal. Our party, the LD/MPT, drawing inspiration from the lessons of the communist movement, has emphasized the fact that the battleground in the struggle against the other forces that want to lead the revolutionary process in our country is in fact the poor peasantry, to the extent that the party which is able to win them over definitively, to lead them, and to identify with their struggle and political objectives, is certain to assume leadership of the revolution now under way. That is why, drawing its conclusions from this analysis, the LD/MPT is conducting propaganda work in the countryside--actively, continually, and in many different forms. Such a line of action is in accordance with our objectives and with the nature of our party, and is completely spelled out in the conclusions of our First Regular Conference, which assigned us the task of establishing the party in every corner of Senegal before our next congress. But it is not enough merely to complete the building of the powerful party of the working class and the peasantry--we must also bring the popular masses to experience democracy in action, so that they will learn to exercise power, full power, for themselves and by themselves.

Achieve Unity

This explains why our party, the LD/MPT, now as in the past, is working uninterruptedly to promote the widest and most militant patriotic unity, and to unify and continually enlarge the numbers of struggling cadres working for the masses in every sector of national life. In the same way, our party has helped promote many different kinds of initiatives to enable the greatest possible number of Senegalese men and women to organize around their interests and personal aspirations, and to contribute, thereby, to the progressive isolation of the PS [Senegalese Socialist Party] regime and to the hastening of the triumph of the RDN, the transition to socialism.

All these tasks, which have become more imperative and urgent than ever, require communist militants to demonstrate responsibility, a spirit of sacrifice and self-abnegation worthy of the situation and its now unavoidable demands.

That means that LD/MPT militants, now more than in the past, must maintain a permanent party presence everywhere and stay in touch with the masses. We must carry our ideology and our social plan to the masses.

Indelible Imprint

We must act in such a way that all the struggles waged by the Senegalese people and all proposals for change in Senegal bear the indelible imprint of our party, the LD/MPT, the stamp of communism. Our party, by the continuing activity of its militants, by the lucidity and clarity of its analyses, its

indissoluble connections with the masses, must become the most authoritative spokesman of popular needs and aspirations, the spearhead of the offensive of the democratic forces against the neocolonial regime, and the beacon which lights the only path leading to the political and social liberation of our people.

The popular masses must identify with our party and our agenda, and they must identify our party and agenda as the only one able to fully guarantee the total satisfaction of their needs and aspirations. To get to that point, every militant in our party will have to consider himself personally responsible for the coming of the revolution in our country. Consequently, each of us must devote all of his energy and creative force to the service of this revolution. We must unite our efforts and ground them in the masses, in discipline and respect for the principles of Leninist organization. That is the sure way to victory: that is the way which leads to the ineluctable triumph of the RDN, the transition to socialism.

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CSO : 3419/436

SENEGAL

SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Delegation Visits Newspaper Office

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] The delegation from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace arrived in our capital last Wednesday and is leaving this evening. Its members were the guests of LE SOLEIL and attended the editorial meeting at 1700 hours.

V. Zenkiavitchius, minister of foreign affairs of the Lithuanian SSR and head of the delegation, researcher Gnevuchev, and V. Petrov, the interpreter, were accompanied by members of the Senegalese Peace Movement and that organization's chairman, Deputy Boubacar Seck.

Zenkiavitchius, who was once a journalist himself and has taught journalism at the university, noted that this visit to LE SOLEIL was completely appropriate since the effectiveness of the movement for the defense of peace in the world depends greatly on the press. On the subject of war, he emphasized that the USSR had had to suffer its effects along with other countries during World War II, when Nazism caused the death of 20 million Soviets.

The head of the Soviet delegation also recalled that the Constitution of the USSR is the only one to contain an article urging its citizens to struggle on behalf of peace. The Soviet Penal Code provides severe punishment for propaganda on behalf of war, hatred among peoples, and any hostile action against other peoples.

Concerning disarmament, Zenkiavitchius said that the Western press systematically denigrates the USSR whenever the latter makes a proposal favoring peace. But the danger of a nuclear war is not simply fiction. It is a very real threat, because in the negotiations concerning a halt to the arms race, it is the other side that is now seeking supremacy over the USSR in the field of weapons. For its part, the USSR has proposed the elimination of nuclear arsenals.

Deputy Boubacar Seck, chairman of the Senegalese Peace Movement, emphasized for his part that peace committees exist in many countries. The Senegalese movement has been eager to maintain special relations with the Soviet committee because the Soviet people are enamored of peace and justice. They proved it by combating Hitler's fascism.

Report on Final Communique

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by P. Sedikh Mbodj]

[Text] The delegation from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace was in our country from 5 to 11 June of this year. It was here for a friendship and working visit at the invitation of the Senegalese Peace Movement. The delegation was headed by V. M. Zenkiavitchius, minister of foreign affairs of the Lithuanian SSR and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR. During its stay, it was received by Mamba Guirassy, chairman of the Economic and Social Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahima Fall, and other Senegalese authorities. It also visited Goree Island.

In the final communique marking the conclusion of the official visit by the delegation from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the two sides expressed their concern over the worsening international situation. They emphasized that at present, the forces hostile to peace are attempting to lead the peoples into a new and even more dangerous sphere of the arms race while trying to extend it into space. During their exchanges of views, the two sides noted that all the peoples of the world have the same chief enemy--the danger of nuclear war, which undermines man's chief right: the right to life. They also said that the militarist forces are increasing their military presence everywhere on the planet, including Africa. The two sides also emphasized the importance of such Soviet initiatives as the USSR's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the unilateral Soviet moratorium on first deployment of antispace weapons in space, and the Soviet Union's moratorium on [copy missing] medium-range [missiles] in Europe, as well as the proposal not to extend NATO's and the Warsaw Pact's zones of activity to other countries and continents. The two sides resolutely condemned the racist regime in South Africa, which is continuing its policy of apartheid and of "state terrorism" against the front-line states and trampling on the goals and principles of the United Nations. They demanded the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. The two sides agreed that the arms race, whipped on by aggressive forces, is creating serious obstacles to the solution of mankind's major problems, including the problem of eliminating the socioeconomic underdevelopment of the liberated countries. The representatives of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Senegalese Peace Movement expressed their support for a subsequent strengthening of mutual ties both within the World Peace Council and bilaterally. In conclusion, the Soviet side expressed to the Senegalese Peace Movement, the government, the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Municipality of Dakar, and the Senegalese fighters for peace its profound gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded it during its stay in our country, and it invited the Senegalese supporters of peace to visit the USSR in 1986.

11798
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SENEGAL

ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS NOTED

MDJ Supports Students, Workers

Dakar FAGARU in French Jun 85 p 15

[Excerpt] The mission of the Young Democratic Movement [MDJ], ever since its creation, has been to work for the unity of youth in our country.

For the MDJ this unity slogan, proudly enunciated at the time of the National Constitutional Congress, is not just words or a profession of faith; it corresponds to a commitment flowing from a necessity imposed by history and by the unorganized state of youth in Senegal.

That is why the MDJ, fully embracing this option, is devoting all its efforts and mobilizing all its organizational capabilities toward realization of this central objective. At the national level, by agreeing to work together and cooperate closely with CNS/AIJ [expansion unknown], the MDJ has given spectacular proof that its openness to dialogue and cooperation with all the youth of our country is not limited by any sectarianism or dogmatism, so long as democratic principles are respected.

At that level, its very well-organized and highly applauded contribution to the round-table held by the Thies Decorative Arts Manufacturers at the Dynamic Museum on 27 April (the day for observances of political party youth movements) was a sign that the young people of our country identify with the draft charter presented by the MDJ.

Similarly, the MDJ has militantly and actively supported the just struggle of the students for respect of university rights, by sending an open letter to the rector and the administrative authorities of the University of Dakar in the wake of infringements of university rights.

Also, the MDJ has given unfailing support to the heroic struggle of the health workers and social workers of SUTSAS [expansion unknown], because young people are maintaining solidarity with all the struggles of the Senegalese people.

In addition to the draft charter, the MDJ very sincerely believes that preparations for the 12th FMJE [as printed] [World Federation of Democratic Youth?] can be a potent means of mobilizing the youth of Senegal. That is why, both within the CSPF [expansion unknown] and in its own activities, the MDJ is working to popularize the ideas of the Festival and to insure broad, unified

and democratic participation. This is the purpose of all the many conferences initiated around the country, like the one given at Niore on 28 April by Comrade Mohamed Sangare.

Moves Toward MED Unity

Dakar FAGARU in French Jun 85 p 16

[Text] The Dakar Student Movement [MED] has taken big strides over the last 2 years. The 1984 strike, by its scope and duration, forced every student organization to show its true colors by its position toward the MED. UNDES [expansion unknown], for example, under the pretext of differences of opinion with the strike leadership, took a path leading straight into the arms of the Ministry of Higher Education. And that is where it has stayed. But the minister of national education and higher education was not satisfied: he wanted it to have a majority of the students. However, the majority rejected the UNDES candidates in the 7 March 1985 elections and voted for other groups to represent them in the COUD's [expansion unknown] CA [expansion unknown]. But the minister continues to seat the four UNDES types on the social committee, on the pretext that they are "alternates." Think about it: "alternates" who sit right beside the actual office-holders! In what respect are they "alternates?" Only in the sense that they represent the embryo of the organization the minister is cultivating: the one endorsed by the "new" education. The presentations of 30 April and 1 May showed this clearly.

The current task of the MED is the definitive liquidation of all forms of opportunism on the university campus. But what does it mean to liquidate opportunism? It means giving expression to the conscience of the student masses and insuring their development by establishing a democratic, unitary and militant organization to take charge of the ensuing defense of student interests. Thus, the principal task of the MED right now is to organize itself in such a way as to liquidate all the compromisers. The current level of awareness in the student masses is high enough to make this possible.

The Democratic Union of Dakar Students (UDED) is open to all constructive initiatives in this direction. The creation of an independent MED newspaper will be a step toward establishing the conditions for a broad democratic debate on the reorganization of the student movement. UDED is working and will continue to work alongside all those who struggle for the defense of the MED's interests and for organizational unity within the MED.

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SENEGAL

VETERINARY SCHOOL IN DAKAR ORDERED CLOSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Jun 85 p 3

[Resolution by the board of directors of the Interstate School of Veterinary Science and Medicine in Dakar, dated 8 June 1985]

[Text] The board of directors of the Interstate School of Veterinary Science and Medicine [EISMV] in Dakar, meeting at its 15th regular session in Dakar from 3 to 8 June 1985 with the participation of:

Issa Tiendrebeogo, minister of higher education and scientific research of Burkina Faso;

Gibereng Bol Alima, minister of education and scientific research of Cameroon;

Medical Cdr Gabriel Ngaindiro, minister of national education of the Central African Republic;

Raphael Moapa Walla, secretary of state to the minister of higher education and scientific research of Gabon;

Illa Maikassoua, minister of higher education of Niger;

Iba Der Thiam, minister of national education in charge of higher education of Senegal;

Dr Abba Sidick, minister of national education of Chad;

Komla Agbetiafa, minister of national education and scientific research of Togo;

Mrs Antoinette Hazoume, technical adviser to the president of the republic for national education of Benin;

Souka Jean Sylvestre, directeur de cabinet in the Ministry of Secondary and Middle Education of Congo; and:

Dr Mirasano Callixte, director general of stockraising of Rwanda;

Considering the recurring nature of the strikes regularly perpetrated as the date for examinations approaches, as attested by the strikes in May 1983, May 1984, and May 1985;

Considering that the said strikes are also launched whenever the board of directors meets, the obvious purpose being to exert unacceptable pressure on the board members and monopolize the board's attention for the examination of fanciful demands instead of a serious discussion of matters of substance;

Having noted the refusal by third-year students at the EISMV, with the support of their fellow students from the other class years, to attend the course on general pathological anatomy, for which a visiting professor was brought in at great expense and which is a course of capital importance, without which the training received would be third-rate training making them incompetent cadres unsuited for carrying out correctly the future responsibilities that would be entrusted to them;

Considering that in Africa, the movement of agitation in schools and universities has become the new Trojan horse through which the neocolonialist forces and their local allies are attempting to destabilize political regimes and destroy the authority of their governments;

Considering the tremendous sacrifices being made by the African governments and peoples to provide high-cost training for young people and accelerate the process of their political, economic, and cultural liberation;

Considering the spirit of laziness, irresponsibility, and constant challenge to government authority that is reflected in the behavior of students who want to have diplomas without making the necessary effort and sacrifice;

Congratulates the administration, faculty, and supervisory personnel in general for their refusal to submit to the blackmail represented by strikes and for their firmness, courage, and spirit of rigor--the guarantees of satisfactory training for future African cadres;

Condemns the behavior of the students at the EISMV and their outrageous demands, specifically the demand, for example, that they be allowed to repeat their courses eternally with the benefit of scholarships, or the demand by the students that they themselves, rather than the professors, be allowed to determine the education they will receive or the conditions under which they must be tested.

The board of directors orders:

1. The closing of the EISMV as of today, Saturday 8 June 1985.
2. The immediate repatriation of the students concerned to their native countries. This repatriation must be carried out no later than 15 June 1985.
3. The closing of the university residence hall at the EISMV effective 15 June 1985.

4. Immediate suspension of the payment of scholarships granted to students at the EISMV.

The board of directors also requests that the Teachers' Council not validate the third-year examination until the course in pathological anatomy has been taught in full and evaluated as part of the examination system now in effect.

Lastly, the board of directors resolves not to consider reopening the EISMV except by its own decision in accordance with article 4 of the supplement to the school's bylaws.

In any case, the said reopening may not occur during the current university year.

The board of directors authorizes the deputy chairman and the director to execute the terms of this resolution, which is unanimously adopted.

Done in Dakar, 8 June 1985
The board of directors

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SIERRA LEONE

FRG USES DEVELOPMENT FUNDS TO CANCEL DEBT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
22 Apr 85 p 2

[Article: "Bonn Cancels Sierra Leone Debts. Drastic Increase in the Balance of Payments Deficit the Reason for Delays in Payment"]

[Text] Hamburg--Bonn has used credits from development aid to release the west African republic of Sierra Leone from its debts. In doing so, as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation reported, the Federal Republic is waiving the repayment of DM 139 million plus interest. The two countries have signed an agreement in Freetown whereby loans of financial cooperation effective 30 June 1983 are converted to subsidies, and repayments and interest falling due after this date are cancelled. Sierra Leone is thus the twenty-second country among the world's least developed countries that Bonn has released from its debts.

Shortly before this, Sierra Leone had commissioned the English bank Samuel Montagu to draw up an inventory of its foreign debts by the summer. Within the framework of this commission, the banking house is to compile Sierra Leone's debts, public as well as private, insured and uninsured, to foreign creditors and advise Freetown how the delays in transfer can be reduced. Also within the framework of this commission, as the Afrika-Verein in Hamburg reports, the officials of the central bank in Freetown are to be trained in debt management. Private German creditors have uncovered claims against Sierra Leone, with overdue payments, totalling DM 13.6 million. This was the finding of an unpublished, recently completed survey of German firms by the Afrika-Verein. In these cases, the debtors have paid for imported goods or services in local currency at the central bank in Freetown, but the bank has not forwarded the payment because of a lack of foreign currency.

Delays in payments ("pipelines") to foreign creditors are frequent and are due to Sierra Leone's continually increasing balance of payments deficit. Since 1963, the foreign trade balance of this country, which is highly dependent on foreign trade (chief export products are minerals, especially diamonds, and agricultural products), has been negative. The drastic increase in the deficit is due not only to the negative trend in the balance

of trade, but to a large extent also to a sharply reduced influx of capital from abroad. The Marampa iron-ore mine and the extraction of diamonds by strip mining are largely exhausted. Sierra Leone has already had to make agreements for refinancing its debts with various countries and sometimes more than once.

Just a few weeks ago, Freetown devalued its currency, the Leone, by 58.33 percent. Minister of Finance Conteh characterized the new external value as "realistic." In order to dampen the effects on the cost of living for the roughly 3.7 million inhabitants of the country, wages and salaries were adjusted at the same time. Sierra Leone had long balked at the devaluation suggested by the International Monetary Fund because it was afraid of social unrest. There are reports from Freetown of not insubstantial discontent, a very high degree of mismanagement and alleged corruption; many observers are no longer ruling out that it may come to a change in regime. A few days ago, the Parliament in Freetown passed a law that the President will be elected directly by the people in the future. In the next few weeks, it will be decided who might eventually succeed 79-year-old State President Siaka Stevens at the end of the year.

12507

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SOUTH AFRICA

WEAKNESS OF BOTHA GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR HOSTILE U.S. ATTITUDE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Small Thanks"]

[Text] In the past few days a committee of the American Senate has decided to give South Africa the opportunity of "abolishing apartheid" within 2 years, and if that doesn't happen, certain economic sanctions will be leveled against South Africa. As a result of those measures, bank loans, amongst other things, will be forbidden (except for education, health, and housing for Blacks), the export of computers to South Africa's security services will be prohibited, and all nuclear trade between South Africa and the United States will be stopped. The expectation is that the House of Representatives will adopt a similar measure.

It is especially significant that the United States decided on these measures after the South African Government established a constitution for a multiracial government; concluded a treaty with the Communists of Mozambique in order to help them; approved a transition government for SWA which is to be the preliminary step in the application of Decision 435; withdrew South African troops from Angola--yes, and previously handed over the Whites of the former Rhodesia to a Communist government.

The gratitude Mr P.W. Botha receives for these concessions is that the United States is now threatening with greater hostility than before. One of the most serious complaints against Mr P.W. Botha and his predecessor, Mr Vorster, is that they could be so ridiculously naive to think that concessions would harvest good will from these powers. But what Mr P.W. Botha and his associates should be confronted with now is that they asked the voters in 1983 to vote Yes with the assurance that, if the Yes vote should win, there would be a friendlier disposition from the outside world toward South Africa. And now? Precisely the establishment of a multiracial dispensation, which is to open the way to a continually greater say of non-Whites over Whites, now has provoked the worst degree of hostility in the United States of America.

The reason is obvious--the Americans rate the Botha government as weaklings who try to appease their enemies with compliance, and therefore the Americans have contempt for South Africa and act with increasing arrogance, as if they had colonized South Africa.

The white people of South Africa must realize that it is not in the first place the United States which threatens South Africa, but the miserable weak government which can no longer preserve South Africa's sovereignty.

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER URGES CAUTION IN REACTING TO U.S. DISINVESTMENT

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 7 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Beware of Overreaction"]

[Text] Exaggerated reaction is usually weak diplomacy.

And now we are getting just that feeling, that we are overreacting to the American campaign for disinvestment--on the radio and TV news where, appropriately enough, it ends up in the ears of those listening and watching.

This is exactly what the architects of this malicious plan want to happen.

The more we react and talk about possible countermeasures, the happier the Kennedys and the Jacksons must feel that they are rubbing our nerves raw.

That is why this paper agrees with what Dr Anton Rupert had occasion to say concerning disinvestment: Let us not just sit on it and fret. Do what is right, and make plans for the future.

After the decision in the House of Representatives to end American investments in the Republic, hold back computer technology, and prohibit the sale of the Krugerrand, the business of certain punitive measures is no longer just a shadow on the horizon: it is now coming dangerously close to reality.

How matters will ultimately turn out depends on what President Reagan does with this legislation. Perhaps the Democrats secretly hope the White House will veto it. Then it might result in internal arguments between Democrats and Republicans, with the probable bonus for the leftist groups that their support could increase.

Of greater importance is that South Africans, and especially the South African government, carefully consider their strategy regarding disinvestment and determine their action such that positive adjustments can be made. It should not just be anybody with political ambitions who takes a position on counter-measures. There was serious misunderstanding in the rural districts this week regarding what a deputy minister announced concerning this problem.

The main thing is that there should be no sign of panic or quarrelling amongst ourselves.

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER DISCUSSES U.S. TIES, CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT

MB171437 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 14 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Professor Peter Vale, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University: "Worse Than in Carter's Days?"]

[Text] No other aspect of life is as full of irony as that of politics, and no aspect of politics is as tragic as that of diplomacy.

Since 1981, South Africa has experienced unrivaled friendship from the White House. In the last few months this friendship has really soured, and it is time to review what happened. Perhaps that friendship has moved from the ironic to the tragic.

Just think a little about the course of South African-American relations. Eight years ago, when John Vorster called elections in 1977, Jimmy Carter was the most important factor. It has often been said that the United States was the local opposition!

In retrospect, one can understand what caused that situation. At that time the democrats did two unforgivable things to South Africa. To begin with, they refused to recognise South Africa's dominant position in southern Africa. They saw us as just one of several rivals for power in this region.

That was extremely painful, because for the first time in the history of modern southern Africa, Pretoria's role as a regional power was not underwritten by the West. It goes without saying that many people in this country felt we were being robbed of our birthright.

Secondly, for many South Africans it came as a shock that the formulators of American policy towards South Africa were liberals and, worse still, blacks.

This last observation may sound crude, because since the seventies South Africa's diplomacy has been color blind. Yet it is ironic that overseas we did our best to be color blind, while at home we remained only too aware of color.

On polling day in 1977, Mr Vorster was given overwhelming support for his anti-American attitude. Since that time we have, in our public diplomacy,

openly rebuked Carter: for his feeble approach to the Russians, his clumsy economic action, and especially his inability to understand southern Africa.

Just take, for example, economic issues. It is true that many aspects of Carter's economic policy may not have been what one would wish for, but it was that same policy which allowed the gold price to rise and kept the dollar weak, and helped us to push up our foreign savings. How strange that Reagan started a tendency directly opposite to this, strengthening the dollar and causing the rand to tumble.

Politically, the arrival of the Reagan administration was as welcome to Pretoria as spring rains over the Transvaal. He was seen, and in many aspects has proven to be, the opposite of Carter.

Pretoria called him a "realist." He would stand up to the Russians firmly, would have clear economic goals, and above all he would understand the problem of South and southern Africa.

But as has so often been the case with South Africa's diplomacy, our expectations regarding Reagan were too high, as well as what he would do for South Africa. There are definite limits to constructive engagement--in both the United States and here.

In the early days of the Reagan administration, the patient Dr Chester Crocker was able to restore this country's self-respect by encouraging South Africa to take on a new and dynamic role as leader in the region. With the active support of his president, he strengthened the government in his complex attempts towards internal reform. With, admittedly, his own goals in mind, he helped build bridges between South Africa and her neighbors, as exemplified by the Nkomati Accord.

(I imagine that many people in Pretoria were spurred on by the belief that the Reagan administration, as regards its political image and view of the world, was as pure as driven snow. Actually, many Americans have pointed out that Crocker was fighting a lone battle to make the Reagan administration aware of the sensitive issue of blacks in America and overseas.)

The early 80's were a highpoint in our relations with the United States. It seems that relations had not been so good since the Eisenhower days. In a moment of euphoria it seemed that P.W. Botha would be the first leader since Jan Smuts to visit the United States and meet an American president.

But in the past 9 months there have been only setbacks in Pretoria's relations with the Americans. We have to examine these setbacks in order to appreciate the bitter irony of the situation.

Firstly, many of the positive achievements of constructive engagement were crushed by events in southern Africa, many of which this country could have avoided.

Secondly: Just when the Reagan administration was being placed under pressure by opponents of constructive engagement, when the disinvestment pressure group in Congress and Senate were on the rampage, and when Crocker needed ammunition to defend the policy, that ammunition was denied him.

While it is impossible to see any sense in Uitenhage, in some circles Cabinda, Gaborone, and the new constitutional arrangements in South-West Africa may make sense. But where these make no sense at all is in the diplomatic arena. These three are the worst signals Reagan could receive. That was probably the moment when even Crocker must have realized the limitations of constructive engagement.

Thirdly, our relations with the United States now are perhaps worse than in the days of Carter. At that time there were very few expectations on either side. In those days the domestic American pressure groups (not to mention the Senate and Congress) were not at all aware of the South African question. In those days the American ambassador to South Africa was in Pretoria; today he is in Washington.

But possibly the cruelest irony of all for the Botha government occurred when it opened the door to a form of dialogue with the black people. The chances of making diplomatic capital from that was destroyed by Uitenhage, Cabinda, Gaborone and Windhoek.

It is easy to criticize the government from the outside, and the academics are only too painfully aware of that. But ordinary healthy intellect makes one wonder if Pretoria has changed irony into tragedy in its relations with the Reagan administration.

Can Crocker really believe there is still any life left in constructive engagement?

CSO: 3400/692

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESENT CONFLICT SEEN AS CONTINUATION OF 1899 WAR

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 3

[Article: "War of 1899 Continues Against Afrikaners"]

[Text] Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP [Reformed National Party], said that the war of 1899-1902 is still being carried on today by the English speaking world against the Afrikaners.

Mr Marais spoke to the People's Congress on Afrikaner culture and American liberalism about the impact of American liberalism on our economic and political development.

Mr Marais said that it is not moral considerations or social conscience which turn the scales in the relationship among states, but self-interest. "The real motive is hidden behind pious phrases such as 'social justice,' 'Christian values,' 'human rights' and 'political authority.'" However, there should be no doubt about the fact that what is at stake in the relationship between South Africa and America is the mineral wealth of the republic.

Mr Marais stated that this motive is often presented promptly. Thus former President Richard Nixon wrote in his book "The Real War": "Our goal is to gain control of the two big storehouses the West is dependent on: the energy storehouse of the Persian Gulf and the mineral storehouse of Central and Southern Africa."

Mr Marais said that because the Americans cannot openly state this goal, they must find a pretext. A nearly identical situation existed in the eightennineties when Britain wanted to get the wealth of the Transvaal gold in its hands. At that time also a campaign of hatred was conducted against the Afrikaners and the pretext used was the right to vote for foreigners.

"It is often said that the Afrikaners' mistake is that they want to refight the Boer War," said Mr Marais. "This is partly true, but we are not the ones who started the war and we are not the ones who are pursuing it now either. The war is always being continued against us by the English speaking world because at the time they were unable to nationalize the Afrikaners and today they cannot get them out of political power."

Meanwhile the power center of the English speaking world has shifted from Britain to America, said Mr Marais. The British historian, Arnold Toynbee, stated that American imperialism is practiced through linking up with rich minorities. An example of this is the number of South African businessmen who attended a secret meeting in Britain a few months ago to consider tougher action according to American instructions. They were Messrs Basil Hersov, Tony Bloom, Murray Hofmeyr and Jan Steyn.

"Those are the people who are going to conspire behind closed doors against the white community in South Africa."

Mr Marais commented that the American influence has a divisive impact among Afrikaners. Exchange programs, such as the one run by USSALEP [United States-South Africa Leadership Exchange Program], result in the fact that Afrikaners who go to the United States find their political and economic institutions attacked and their traditions scorned. Some of those South Africans return with a sense of guilt and later cooperate with the Americans. "In this way, our natural unity is broken down and a part of our people later form a faction of their own. They stimulate differences of opinion and incite the disturbances to make us afraid of the future," said Mr Marais.

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CSO: 3401/235

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF PROMOTING BLACK UNIONS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 3

[Article: "Yankees Promote Black Unions"]

[Text] The black unions in South Africa with all their political implications are largely a creation of American liberals, said Mr Gert Beetge at the People's Congress. Mr Beetge is a well known union leader.

In 1966, the American unions had already started agitating for full trade union rights for blacks in South Africa. There were threats of sanctions and divestment.

But those people had their accomplices in South Africa. In 1973 the leftist trade union group known as TUCSA [Trade Union Council of South Africa] decided that, given the fact that black unions could not officially be registered, individual white or mixed unions should create parallel black unions, organize them and train their office holders. A day would come when the government would be forced to register them anyhow.

Another body which worked in this direction and was directly controlled from the United States, was the Urban Training Project [UTP], which worked in silence. Both TUCSA and UTP received large amounts of money from the United States, and TUCSA was given a very large American library full of leftist literature as a present.

In 1973, the lawyer John Vorster already held out the prospect of a future recognition of black unions. Then came Professor Nic Wiehahn, and the implementation of his report by Mr Fanie Botha as minister of manpower. Mr Beetge said that nobody has done more to put South Africa on the path to black domination than those two men.

Union rights are political rights and the black strikes since then have been political strikes, said Mr Beetge. In 1979, 15,495 black workers went on strike, but in 1984 there were 174,897. That year only 16 whites went on strike.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS SEEN AS KEY TO INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 13 Jun 85 p 18

[Commentary by Piet Muller: "We Are Sending Conflicting Signals Abroad"]

[Text] What are the objectives of South Africa's foreign policy? Do we have a clearly defined general policy that serves as a guideline for our relations with our neighbor states?

These kinds of questions are being raised again especially after the incident in Cabinda. Few events have illustrated so clearly what the relationship is between our neighbors' feelings about us and the feeling about us that is flaring up in the international community: the more insecure our neighbors feel, the greater the outcry against us.

In addition to that, one cannot dismiss the feeling that there are two irreconcilable premises underlying our foreign policy which are jostling for priority in high offices in Pretoria.

Code Word

The one approach can be described as the spirit of Nkomati. It can be summed up as the belief that South Africa's path to international recognition runs through Africa; that the key to our security is good relations with our near neighbors; and that our economic fate is inextricably bound together with theirs, even if we don't agree with one another's way of doing things.

The code word for this approach is "normal relations." History has thrown us together in South Africa and is the reason why each of us needs the other for its own well-being. Our neighbors need our railroads and we need their harbors; a disease like malaria must be fought across our borders; and what one lacks in minerals, the other can supply.

The basis for this point of view is the belief that South Africa's path to recognition runs through Africa, and that it has a natural leadership role to play. South Africa's interests are first and foremost Africa's interests and not Western interests, and the Afrikaners' unique position as "Africa's first freedom fighters" makes South Africa a natural leader on the continent.

The other approach can be described with the military term currently in vogue, "forceful posturing." According to this approach, it is necessary for South Africa to maintain a "strongman image" at all times. It must use its military, economic, political, and social-psychological power to keep its neighbors on their hind feet. They must continue to realize that when they ask for favors from South Africa they must hold their hats in their hands.

Unavoidable

The premise is that South Africa is "Christian, Western, and capitalist" and that its interests are irreconcilable with those of the rest of Africa because it was previously so closely tied to the colonial kingdom of Portugal.

It is unavoidable that it will come into conflict with its neighbors because they represent a way of life and a political philosophy that is irreconcilable with its own and which continues to threaten it.

Uncertain

It is clear that it is not possible to reconcile these two approaches. The one stems from the point of view that South Africa is a natural leader in Africa and that it can extend its influence through cooperation. The other believes that South Africa's natural relationship to its neighbors is unavoidably one of armed discord.

If one listens to proclamations by South Africa's neighbors, it is clear that they are very uncertain as to which approach South Africa intends to pursue. Some of them really believe that South Africa's primary objective is to make satellite states out of them, by overthrowing their governments.

South Africa's actions lack credibility and predictability and this is the reason why its neighbors are sitting in the first row of those who are complaining about it; because when you are afraid, you look anywhere for help.

Mozambique

South Africa is striving for recognition as the leading power in the region. Such recognition would greatly ease international pressure against the country. The irony is that as long as its neighbors cannot feel safe in its presence, it will not enjoy this recognition. Until then it will be seen in many circles as a bugbear, which is inviting the Communists to stick their noses into a strategic part of the world as a result of its actions.

Nowhere is the difference between the two approaches more clearly illustrated than in South Africa's relationship with Mozambique.

For years a policy has been pursued which is described in the foreign press as one of "destablization." Mozambique is supposed to be forced to its knees in all kinds of ways until it abandons its support of the ANC. Even better, the Frelimo government is supposed to be replaced by one of South Africa's choosing.

Dualism

Renamo, a movement that was set up by colonial refugees, was used as a spearhead for this purpose. There was serious discussion of a "second front" even in military circles. However, this policy led to greater solidarity between neighboring black states and Mozambique.

In the long run they succeeded in reconciling the "hard" and the diplomatic approaches and only then did the Treaty of Nkomati become possible, which put an end to the ANC bases in Mozambique.

The contradictory signals which South Africa is obviously sending out to its neighbors can be traced back to a dualism in the society itself, which is also coming to the fore at the moment in politics. Unless this can be overcome, South Africa is not going to be able to take its rightful place in Africa.

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SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE END TO AID TO UNITA FEARED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 3

[Article: "End of Support to UNITA?"]

[Text] The strange appointment of Major General A.J. van Deventer as ambassador to Ciskei could mean the beginning of the end for the government's support to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

It is said in informed circles that political motives were definitely behind that appointment because General Van Deventer had played a prominent role in the linking of the armed forces with UNITA, and earlier with the Mozambique resistance movement RENAMO [expansion unknown].

General Van Deventer was secretary of the state security council. It is extremely rare for such a high level military officer to be appointed to a diplomatic post.

Sources in the know say that General Van Deventer was a strong advocate of the strategy of keeping South Africa's enemies away from its borders and carrying out retaliatory raids deep into enemy territory. This fits with the key role he played in the government's relations with the guerilla movements in neighboring black states.

Strong pressure is being exerted on South Africa these days to withdraw its armed forces from Southwest Africa. The Van Deventer appointment follows right upon an American proposal that South African troops in Southwest Africa be reduced to 1,500 coupled with a reduction of Cuban troops in Angola.

However, UNITA and its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, stand in the way of a reduction of Cuban troops in Angola. As long as UNITA does not stop its struggle, there is little probability that the Angolan government will agree to a withdrawal of Cubans.

American pressure on the government led to the termination of aid to RENAMO. It is assumed in political circles that that pressure has now been shifted to government aid to UNITA, so that the withdrawal of Cuban troops can be effected. General Van Deventer was probably a stumbling bloc in these attempts.

According to reliable sources the relationship between General Van Deventer and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was often very tense.

SOUTH AFRICA

SCHOOLING FOR INDIANS FREE, WHITES MUST PAY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 3

[Article: "Free Schools for Indians, Whites Must Foot the Bill"]

[Text] While white parents will have to foot a steep bill in school fees starting next year, Indian schools will continue to provide free education. At the same time, white parents must as taxpayers pay 62 rand per white child per year for the education of Indian children.

According to the budget submitted last week in Capetown by the Indian minister of education, Mr Kassipershad Ramduth, free education for Indian children will be continued. He also stated that the Indian Council of Ministers has no plans to impose compulsory school fees for Indian children in the future.

According to a department source in Pretoria, the new Transvaal education budget which still has to be submitted to the Provincial Council, is estimated at approximately 1,040 million rand. Each of Transvaal's 536,122 white provincial students thus cost the authorities 1,940 rand this year.

White school fees for 1986 will probably average 175 rand per child: from 140 rand for a child starting school to 210 rand for matriculating students. In addition there is the school fund levy, which will go up substantially and is estimated at 65 rand per child. The average total contribution of the parents will be 240 rand per child, or 20 rand per month per child.

Many parents have already expressed their concern about this. At first the school fees, without the school fund levy, will still be below 10 percent of the 1,940 rand cost of education, but it is known that the Transvaal Department of Education is under pressure from the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, to increase school fees gradually.

Even the expected average total parent contribution of 240 rand per year per child could become a tremendous financial burden for a large household with an average income.

It is as if the government wants to punish whites who have large families, said one concerned father to DIE AFRIKANER.

The Indian Council of Representatives and their Council of Ministers adopted a 1985-1986 budget of 560 million rand.

However, the contribution of the Indians to South Africa's income only amounts to 460 million rand, of which 180 million rand are income taxes and 280 million rand are AVB [expansion unknown].

Hence, their budgetary deficit amounts to 100 million rand, or 17.86 percent of the budget, which will have to be paid by the white taxpayers.

The Indian education budget submitted by Mr Ramduth amounts to 322 million rand. Of this, 17.86 percent is subsidized by the white taxpayers, or 57.5 million rand. Hence, the white population with 928,000 children contributes 62 rand per white child to the education of the Indians.

Each Indian child costs the government 1,512 rand per year, of which the whites contribute 270 rand. The Indian parents do not pay anything.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT, POLICE AT ODDS ON RIOT CONTROL

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The police are very dissatisfied with the government's handling of riots in black residential sections. Last week DIE AFRIKANER learned from highly reliable sources that this feeling is especially rampant among the police in Eastern Cape. Often the police come to the end of their wits on how to handle riot situations in light of the government's vacillating actions. Policemen are also afraid that they will become scapegoats if they do what is necessary for effectively controlling riots.

The same source has told us that a feeling of "hate" has taken hold between policemen and Blacks in the Eastern Cape.

Previously rumors were circulating that a telegram from the highest police levels was sent to Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange requesting, in the sharpest terms, clarity on how the government wants the police to handle the riots.

Political circles expect that an interview conducted by Mr le Grange with the leftist paper DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN will further increase dissatisfaction among the police.

In the interview Mr Le Grange made an unprecedented attack on Eastern Cape police officers. He also accused officers of "flagrant disregard of very clear instructions." Some of the police officers acted on their own discretion, according to the minister.

Mr Le Grange said that the week before the Langa riots he had given orders to officers in Port Elizabeth, but in spite of this policemen proceeded to use their own discretion.

Mr Le Grange's actions have been strongly condemned in HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] circles. If police officers have not complied with orders, this is a departmental matter which should be cleared up between the minister and the police. We were told: "To make an attack on the police publicly in an interview with a leftist publication places a question mark behind the loyalty of Mr Le Grange with respect to the police."

It appears clear from Mr Le Grange's statements that he is under strong leftist pressure outside and within the National Party with respect to the police handling of the riots. While on previous occasions he took a strong stand in favor of the Eastern Cape police, he has now made a complete about-face.

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SOUTH AFRICA

LISTS OF DETAINEES RELEASED

23 July

MB231137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1110 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 23, SAPA--The police today released a list of 441 people detained under the emergency regulations since the morning of Sunday, July 21:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
1. David Sekwande	B/M	Springs
2. Lous Sibiya	"	"
3. Batani Mniso	"	"
4. Robert Thuketane	"	Brakpan
5. David Mphale	"	Springs
6. Sipho Simelane	"	"
7. Mxolisi Ozingwa	"	"
8. Godfrey Skosana	"	"
9. Andries Shozi	"	"
10. Lloyd Masina	"	"
11. Samson Mithlezi	"	"
12. Johannes Dladla	"	"
13. Timothy Nhlapo	"	"
14. William Khumalo	"	"
15. Johannes Mhalango	"	"
16. Stanley Mihla	"	"
17. Frederick Gqeba	"	"
18. Bennie Mnisi	"	"
19. Finieus Boloyi	"	Brakpan
20. John Radebe	"	"
21. Irene Motlodi	B/F	"
22. Barnabas Chete	B/M	"
23. Mary Ntingane	B/F	Pretoria
24. Constance Hlatswayo	"	Brakpan
25. Reginald Mbingeleli	B/M	"
26. Victor Kgobe	"	"
27. Simon Ratcliff	B/M	Johannesburg
28. Aurret Van Heerden	"	"
29. Mpho Majapelo	B/M	Pretoria

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
30. Vioirety Nkosi	B/F	Randburg
31. Sidney Nkosi	B/M	"
32. Stephen Moratele	"	"
33. (will be named tomorrow)		
34. (will be named tomorrow)		
35. (will be named tomorrow)		
36. Methelili Mani	B/M	Fort Beaufort
37. Nonzamo Nondumo	B/F	"
38. Tambo Nyakaiya	B/M	"
39. Xosile Mali	"	"
40. Fukile Nondumo	"	"
41. Zula Xabashe	"	"
42. Mafa Mbatsha	"	"
43. Tozamide Shibango	"	"
44. Richmond Dayimani	"	"
45. Elias Masokoane	"	Krugersdorp
46. Derek Rakomane	"	"
47. Mpho Sebone	"	"
48. Johannes Melamu	"	"
49. Ronnie Thabapelo	"	"
50. Andrew Mashaili	"	"
51. Stanley Finga	"	"
52. Vuyane Madola	"	"
53. George Zama	"	"
54. Biotumelo Raborife	"	"
55. Obed Sole	"	"
56. Samuel Mpotwoane	"	"
57. Elliot Sebika	"	"
58. Reuben Moliki	"	"
59. Mziwake Mokone	"	"
60. Joseph Selimela	"	"
61. Stephens Menwe	"	"
62. John Mateane	"	"
63. Gugu Sosibo	"	"
64. Russel Nobadule	"	"
65. Stephens Mopeloa	"	"
66. Pakalitna Kabi	"	Vereeniging
67. Liyai Mbatha	"	"
68. Ismet Yacquesson	A/M	"
69. Ibrahim Mathe	"	"
70. Augustinos Ramakheti	B/M	Vanderbijlpark
71. Maipato Motsapi	B/F	"
72. Maxwell Mbatha	B/M	"
73. Peter Lehlo		Vereeniging
74. Molefe Nlapu		Vanderbijlpark
75. Matine Papane		Vereeniging
76. Oupa Ramakisoa		"
77. Taseka Kalamela		Vanderbijlpark
78. Molefe Mathe		"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
79. Thamsanqa Zondo	B/M	Vereeniging
80. Nathaniel Kutonane	"	Vanderbijlpark
81. Samuel Moepaoia	"	"
82. Stanley Txelentombi	"	Vereeniging
83. Beleminah Lentsoe	"	Vanderbijlpark
84. Solly Phakoe	"	"
85. Abraham Mbongo	"	"
86. Vincent Khumalo	"	"
87. Jakob Tsoari	"	"
88. Ranthopeng Fanni	"	"
89. Teboho Mcunu	"	"
90. Moses Sithebe	"	Johannesburg
91. Vusi Mabaso	"	"
92. Neal Thobejane	"	"
93. Vuyo Gqoba	"	"
94. Ismail Mononiat	A/M	"
95. Sophie Masite	B/F	"
96. Doris Nookimasenye	"	"
97. Yousuf Areff	A/M	"
98. Aboul Jeeva	"	"
99. Daluxolo Mpofu	B/M	"
100. Fazel Mayet	A/M	"
[MB231157] 101. Rashia Seedat	"	"
102. Picma Naido	"	"
103. Mosheen Moosa	"	"
104. Laloo Chiba	"	"
105. Faizel Mamdoo	"	"
106. Amos Masondo	B/M	"
107. Ernest Jardine	C/M	"
108. Kim Morgan	A/F	"
109. Nanni Benedita	"	"
110. Murtaz Moosa	"	"
111. Hlengi Selegatlandi	B/F	"
112. Businise Mhilele	"	"
113. Robert Juba	A/M	"
114. Isidore Mphahlele	A/M	Satourat
115. Justine Mphahlele	"	"
116. Isidore Mphahlele	"	Urbainementary
117. Paul Mphahlele	A/M	"
118. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
119. Paul Mphahlele	"	"
120. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
121. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
122. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
123. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
124. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
125. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
126. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"
127. Isidore Mphahlele	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
128. Neil Coleman	W/M	Johannesburg
129. Peter Tshepang	B/M	Springs
130. Jacob Khoali	"	"
131. Isaac Setoabe	"	"
132. Samuel Mtuli	"	"
133. John Mphole	"	"
134. Samson Mtonbeni	"	"
135. Solomon Madikgetkla	"	"
136. Difa Thutare	"	"
137. Sipho Shabalala	"	"
138. Marcus Dzigimtesi	"	"
139. Mandla Nkabinde	"	"
140. Adinort Sipeta	"	"
141. Elijah Masinga	"	"
142. Jacob Motabana	"	"
143. Simon Sekolwane	"	"
144. Renier Mkholophi	"	"
145. Stinkie Pooie	"	"
146. Petrus Konunu	"	"
147. July Ngwenya	"	"
148. Michael Tebeka	"	Uitenhage
149. Moncla Moboza	"	Springs
150. Mseohisi Gotoda	"	"
151. Johannes Mmotohoma	"	Kempton Park
152. Lazarus Matone	"	"
153. Koheme James	"	"
154. Gregory Thilore	"	"
155. Joseph Tlhaele	"	"
156. Stanley Tshabalala	"	"
157. Filanana Nzemade	"	"
158. Patrick Twala	"	"
159. Mzagaizi Langa	"	"
160. Mthengeni Sibiya	"	"
161. Josias Mookazi	"	"
162. Beki Madonso	"	"
163. Sam Williams	C/M	Graaff Reinet
164. Rulph Mohona	C/M	"
165. Ebne Hufkie	"	"
166. Frederick Hufkie	"	"
167. Robert Korraan	"	"
168. Dennis Maarman	"	"
169. Chrisjan Mahe	"	"
170. Koos Adams	"	"
171. Daantjie Joubert	"	"
172. Saffier Stewart	"	"
173. Martin Marabe	"	"
174. Michael Lerutho	"	"
175. Andries Grootswell	"	"
176. Jimmy Joubert	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
177. Christoffel Nissen	C/M	Graaff Reinet
178. Petronella Oosthuizen	C/F	"
179. Richard Lewis	C/M	"
180. Sacks Stuurman	"	"
181. Benjamin Roman	"	"
182. Simone Wertheim	C/F	"
183. Belinda Swartz	"	"
184. Joy Stewart	"	"
185. Maria Wertheim	"	"
186. Rosemary Davids	"	"
187. Lena Adams	"	"
188. Ivan Yalolo	B/M	"
189. Gordon Bitterhout	"	"
190. Puiso Kekana	"	"
191. Florence Hermaans	B/F	"
192. Solomon Mdilatshu	B/M	"
193. Moses Ntsila	"	"
194. Seven Hendricks	"	"
195. Dennis Blaauw	"	"
196. Francis Williams	C/F	"
197. Nerman Nockraal	B/M	"
198. Sindile Olifant	"	"
199. Smous Hendricks	"	"
200. Paulina Kerana	B/F	"
[MB231216] 201. Rothman Nqumashi	B/M	"
202. Joseph Makama	"	"
203. Ben Mvanaaba	"	"
204. Edward Mblala	"	Cradock
205. Sebastian Reed	"	"
206. Cecil Solo	"	"
207. Moses Mnyoken	"	Springs
208. Stephen Erasmus	"	Steytlerville
209. Bonisile Miggles	"	"
210. Nicolaas Erasmus	"	"
211. Phillip Erasmus	"	"
212. Theo Miggles	"	"
213. Paul Golozana	"	"
214. David Xuka	"	"
215. Harold Miggels	"	"
216. Jack Snoek	"	"
217. John Thwango	"	"
218. Fundile Cmen	"	"
219. Meisie Jotina	B/F	Jansenville
220. Beni Rooiland	"	"
221. Phuthu Thetu	B/M	"
222. Thembile Rooiland	"	"
223. Joyce Borysen	B/F	"
224. Sandile Mkwane	B/M	"
225. Thembile Doms	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
226. Iris Maneli	B/F	Jansenville
227. Claudia Kulman	C/F	"
228. Julius Saicata	B/M	"
229. Thobile Williams	"	"
230. June Hoemans	C/F	Port Elizabeth
231. Thron Rensburg	C/M	"
232. Ashwell Belfort	"	"
233. Zaad Maphepbien	"	"
234. Percival Smith	"	"
235. Donovan Madison	"	"
236. Andre Zakau	"	"
237. Michael Coetzee	"	"
238. Alan Zinn	"	"
239. Vavani Dunlile	B/M	"
240. Nbuviseli Silwana	"	"
241. Mxolisi Nduzwane	"	"
242. Mutile Fazi	"	"
243. Devilliers Soga	"	"
244. Ntomboxolo Duantile	B/F	"
245. Xula Horo	B/M	"
246. Phindile Maneli	"	"
247. Tamsanqa Mdongwe	"	"
248. Tango Lamani	"	"
249. Tandisa Maqcinco	B/F	"
250. Cikizwa Gcina	"	"
251. Nocawa Nondume	"	"
252. Mzimkulu Lamani	B/M	"
253. Zolisa Mlahleki	"	"
254. Xhanti Lamani	"	"
255. Zongezize Skiliske	"	"
256. Siphon Mauiumba	"	"
257. Mvumblwand Dandala	"	"
258. Liwehle Kimiva	"	"
259. Lauton Fibi	"	"
260. Mzimazi Mangcotywa	"	"
261. Bonakele Rala	"	"
262. Mpumi Odola	"	"
263. Sehloho Neep	"	"
264. James Tamboen	"	"
265. Busumzi George	"	"
266. Kuvund Mapumo	"	"
267. Themba Duze	"	"
268. Sicelo Lutwantsi	"	"
269. Fikile Mankeli	"	"
270. Tembani Schance	"	Fort Beaufort
271. Mzwanda Puni	"	"
272. Zandela Linda	B/F	"
273. Andina Zetini	B/M	"
274. Zindizile Ntlanthele	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
275. Moses Zelie	B/M	Fort Beaufort
276. Zandizile Zeto	"	"
277. Harrison Fani	"	"
278. Zwandile Dizana	"	"
279. Lumkile Matshba	"	"
280. Hendry Kiewiets	"	"
281. Dubazle Salman	"	"
282. Bau Mhwaleni	"	"
283. Zalisile Kantwana	"	Grahamstown
284. Ntsoklo Sandi	"	"
285. Lungise Kwentile	"	"
286. Madoda Mabaza	"	"
287. Aswell Andriaan	C/M	"
288. Tupon Austin	"	"
289. Edwin Prince	"	"
290. James Bawles	"	"
291. Kukixi Mkindi	B/M	"
292. Tembene Bete	"	Alexandria
293. Enoch Bete	"	"
294. Ben Simelane	"	Kempton Park
295. King Mashabane	"	Springs
296. Silias Thabe	"	"
297. Solomon Khymalo	"	"
298. Joseph Thobela	"	"
299. Kenny Tinguluza	"	Jansenville
300. Margaret Sithole	B/F	"
[MB231253] 301. Zolile Hartland	B/M	Grahamstown
302. Thomas Mathabula	"	Port Elizabeth
303. Elvis Mcopele	"	"
304. Camile Khothele	"	"
305. Johan van der Merwe	"	Johannesburg
306. Jabulane Mthethwa	"	"
307. Jabulane Kunene	"	"
308. Mahomolo Mabizela	"	"
309. Tebogo Tlatsi	"	"
310. Motsomi Mokoloi	"	"
311. Zephania Mdakane	"	"
312. Bishop Vaaltwin	"	Steytlerville
313. Eokice Skocene	"	"
314. Damou Varu	"	"
315. Zola Mwamdada	"	Graaff-Reinet
316. Henry Mtscaulani	"	"
317. Keith Jaftha	C/M	"
318. Samuel Nkonto	B/M	"
319. James Gilbert	"	"
320. Siphivo Zitho	"	"
321. Wvanie Danze	"	"
322. Ndumiso Nofenele	"	"
323. Stanley Nofenele	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
324. Xolile Makshe	B/M	Graaff-Reinet
325. Nkosinathi Kekana	"	"
326. (unreadable)	B/F	Port Elizabeth
327. Mzandile Duesi	B/M	"
328. Tando Mama	"	"
329. Elliot Buluri	"	"
330. Mpumelelo Mzizi	"	"
331. Tototi Morleu	"	"
332. Mzandele (unreadable)	"	Albany
333. Meti Ndzandye	"	"
334. Thandiswa Presente	B/F	"
335. Mphumzi Moni	B/M	"
336. Bonisile Maevumza	"	"
337. Gugile Nkwinti	"	Bathurst
338. Lulamile Ntibana	"	Grahamstown
339. Gungzile Banda	"	Port Elizabeth
340. Meolisi Daba	"	"
341. Nzandile Swana	"	"
342. Viyuzice Thole	"	"
343. Joyce Batye	B/F	"
344. Nosipo Dustile	"	"
345. Mncedisi Sithole	B/M	"
346. Mluleli Marley	"	"
347. Myford Mfazwe	"	Uitenhage
348. Samuel Haas	"	"
349. Nombuyselo Mafanya	"	"
350. Zinasile Gine	"	(unreadable)
351. Watushi Johannes	B/M	Alexandria
352. Zacesili Budaza	"	"
353. Nontutuzane Dabula	B/F	"
354. Arthur Lonteni	B/M	Grahamstown
355. America Keke	"	Fort Beaufort
356. Albert Nondumo	"	"
357. Bou Vuvuta	"	Uitenhage
358. Vukile (unreadable)	"	Port Elizabeth
359. Eliua Jokazi	"	"
360. Justus Cakwebe	"	"
361. Busile Toyi	"	"
362. Sameon Gorodo	"	"
363. Phillip Soronto	"	"
364. Themsi Ndwayela	"	Albany
365. Monwibise Dike	"	Bathurst
366. Kile Mndwauen	"	Albany
367. Albert Mantsongo	"	Fort Beaufort
368. Robbie Mkwalase	"	"
369. Buseli Toyi	"	Port Elizabeth
370. William Mdluli	"	Benoni
371. Patrick Mashego	"	"
372. Johannes Mdululi	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
373. Mmolibile Mokwena	B/M	Heidelberg
374. Rashid Salojee	A/M	Johannesburg
375. Benneth Salman	"	"
376. Bongani Sizac	B/M	"
377. Livingstone Maseko	"	"
378. Archibald Mponzo	"	"
379. Cassil Vilakazi	"	"
380. Moses Vuzimuza	"	"
381. Solomon Salman	"	"
382. Wilson Sonkezwa	"	"
383. Walter Sonkeswa	"	"
384. Michael Nkonami	"	"
385. (unreadable)	"	"
386. Edward Manxewa	"	"
387. Elias Mokoena	"	Benoni
388. Kee Masondo	"	"
389. April Setjgo	"	"
390. Jack Malinga	"	"
391. Glen Semilane	"	"
392. Dora Molefe	B/F	"
393. Joseph Hnatshwaya	B/M	"
394. William Xaba	"	"
395. Adam Morapedi	"	Heidelberg
396. Elsie Shabalala	B/F	"
397. Sarah Nkosi	"	"
398. Monica Molefe	"	"
399. Lucy Tsorala	"	"
400. Jenny Meteketsa	"	"
[MB231308] 401. Mawis Mofokent	M/F	"
402. Alfred Seboyane	B/M	Benoni
403. Boxck Mohalany	"	"
404. Sonnyboy Huma	"	"
405. Robert Ndlovu	"	"
406. Meeshack Tjwana	"	"
407. Shawn Roach	B/F	Heidelberg
408. Beauty Tshabalala	"	"
409. Thembinkosi Matyumza	B/M	Albany
410. Michael Gcanuy	"	"
411. Fanie Januarie	"	Graaff-Reinet
412. John Nginza	"	"
413. Richard Soul	"	"
414. Sina Hendriks	C/F	Jansenville
415. Phindile Sandokewe	B/M	"
416. Nomulele Dolize	B/F	"
417. Wandile Maxham	B/M	"
418. Ntondentsha Langboli	B/F	"
419. James Grootboom	B/M	"
420. Langisi Maxham	"	"
421. Phillip Dasha	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
422. Bigboy Maid	B/M	Jansenville
423. Linda Langbooi	B/F	"
424. Natando Yantolo	"	"
425. Cathine Luthuli	"	"
426. Guptie Allan	"	"
427. Tom Vawtola	B/M	"
428. John Aucaseter	"	"
429. Steven Grootboom	"	"
430. Stanley Fayhem	"	"
431. Muuselelo Langbooi	"	"
432. David Luthuli	"	"
433. Fundile Nkasani	"	"
434. Tandile Samdorwe	"	"
435. Mknucili Yaftha	"	Graaff-Reinet
436. Villsule Wonzi	"	"
437. Sinphilu Jonas	"	"
438. Zizwe Challa	"	"
439. Gladman Gdwane	"	"
440. Thami Masomduko	"	"
441. Sipho Morris	"	"

The following arrests were made on July 21:

--Numbers 1-207, 295-298, 388, 391-401, 403, 404, 407, 408.

The following arrests were made on July 22:

--Numbers 208-294, 299-374, 387, 389, 390, 402, 405, 406, 409, 411-441.

The following arrests were made on July 23:

--Numbers 375-385, 410.

24 July

MB241057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1049 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 24, SAPA--The police today released a list of 224 people detained under the emergency regulations since yesterday, July 23. A total of 665 people have been detained since the emergency was declared on July 21, police said.

The police have named three people detained on July 21, but were not included in yesterday's list. They are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
1. Ephraim Molekane	B/M	Randburg
2. Mouna Bles	"	Fort Beaufort
3. Maimela Jansen	"	"

The SAP list of people arrested since yesterday is as follows (SAPA uses the same numbering as the official police list, continued from yesterday.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
442. Welile Ngwalangwala	B/M	Somerset East
443. Tami Mbotya	"	"
444. Mdedo Ntado	"	"
445. Mxolisi Ngwalangwala	"	"
446. Daniel Matse	"	Port Elizabeth
447. Boyane Ngube	"	Somerset East
448. Alex Maphela	"	"
449. Andile Ntshadi	"	"
450. Mhinti Koba	"	"
451. Mzakisi Danzawa	B/M	"
452. Nokwanda Sxigwa	B/F	"
453. Darlington Menzi	B/M	"
454. Mzwandile Ngenge	"	"
455. Lidwe Fafta	"	"
456. Nomakazi Kondile	B/F	Adelaide
457. Edward mealo	B/M	Craddock
458. Cecil Sohl	C/M	"
459. Sebastian Read	"	"
460. Mopo Mene	B/M	"
461. Sipho Buwane	"	"
462. Luyanesa Masetu	"	"
463. Mpumelelo Faxu	"	"
464. Zenzele Bluww	"	"
465. Mongenali Bontsi	"	"
466. Nameinci Frans	B/F	"
467. Elizabeth Siwali	"	"
468. Mbolelo Goniwe	B/M	"
469. Bnabise Skjai	B/F	"
470. Cudindlela Bontzi	B/M	"
471. Subhiwo Ngalo	"	"
472. Zola Mangla	"	Adelaide
473. Linda Mangla	"[as recieved]	"
474. Mangalago Jantvi	"	Bedford
475. Mocineni July	"	"
476. Makhaya Mnana	"	"
477. Tembile Dantvi	"	"
478. Elobasi Zako	"	"
479. Edward Mendior	"	"
480. Eddie Maher	"	"
481. Jonathan Valentine	C/M	"
482. Dean Hottering	"	"
483. Gavin Basson	"	"
484. Marisa Sodi	B/F	Jansenville
485. Richard Goza	B/M	Spring
486. David Hlabane	"	"
487. Sindhi Mhshindisi	B/F	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
488. Samuel Langa	B/M	Johannesburg
489. Michael Malo	"	"
490. Alfred Moleko	"	Vereeniging
491. Thembikili Ngcangpne	(not stated)	(not stated)
492. Zolile Peter	B/M	Port Elizabeth
493. William Zengata	"	"
494. Mcebizi Mtchicelwa	"	"
495. Mzukizi Totuz	"	Adelaide
496. Mlandeli Nkanda	"	"
497. Thapelo Mkhayz	"	"
498. Ndilo Mnyanda	"	"
499. Modli Makkaka	"	"
500. Thandisiwe Kimberley	"	Alexandra
501. Blite Sizanz	"	"
502. Peter Maapman	"	"
503. Maratjie Gotyana	"	"
504. Guen Sgwevu	"	"
505. Boyje Stephanze	"	"
506. Patrick Lephunya	"	Johannesburg
507. Albert Lethoga	"	"
508. Moses Sedise	"	"
509. Isex Mapatha	"	"
510. Chase Lekoane	"	"
511. Inest Mkwane	"	"
512. Toiti Maduse	"	"
513. Moeketi Molopeng	"	"
514. Israel Monegi	"	"
515. Jacob Muhlono	"	"
516. Johnny Mhasilane	"	"
517. Normen Mphshe	"	"
518. Salomon Maphala	"	"
519. Malomume Gosef	"	"
520. Mpho Masekwanwngwe	"	"
[MB241140] 521. Lebogange Morolang	"	"
522. Moses Mlameni	"	"
523. Maria Mulovo	B/F	"
524. Zoneke Matzibuku	"	"
525. Boneu Cele	"	"
526. Navmi Segetla	"	"
527. Inoch Khumalo	B/M	"
528. Moses Modeleng	"	"
529. Alfred Lebokeng	"	"
530. John Malobane	"	"
531. Raymond Mlake	"	"
532. Teley Khawou	"	"
533. Samson Ngobane	"	"
534. Samuel Moko	"	"
535. Steiner (Lubodini)	"	"
536. Daniel (Lubodini)	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
537. Jabulani Xaba	B/M	Johannesburg
538. Vincet Gomedé	"	"
539. Samuel Nonedi	"	"
540. Zibedeuous Modida	"	"
541. Filemon Phologwane	"	"
542. Obed Misibudu	"	"
543. Goodwell Tshabalala	"	"
544. Motadela Nale	"	"
545. Musilo Ramdatla	"	"
546. Thabo Mnsusundo	"	"
547. Vuso Dala	"	"
548. Regnaud Ngema	"	"
549. Moses Tshabalala	"	"
550. Tseitse Lethuthe	"	"
551. Mongla Mkwanazi	"	"
552. Karabo Ngomozulu	"	"
553. Godfrey Madibogo	"	"
554. Mulungisi Mpangase	"	"
555. Dingaane Khesie	"	"
556. Stanley Meinjties	"	Port Elizabeth
557. Mbulelo Sibulo	"	"
558. Erick Tshajana	"	"
559. Lungile Deli	"	"
560. Sipho Naboyi	"	"
561. Erik Maganua	"	"
562. Gladman Gqorolo	"	"
563. Ernest Mpuana	"	"
564. Gladman Ngilelwane	"	"
565. Mqepelo Mchophela	"	"
566. Wilson Tshabalala	"	"
567. Buvusile Jokani	"	"
568. Tembekile Tafane	"	"
569. Msineleli Ginashu	"	Alexandria
570. Lungile Klaas	"	"
571. Mnsedisi Magophensi	"	"
572. William Magopheni	"	"
573. Willem Tini	"	Uitenhage
574. Mougés Noranadula	"	"
575. Mzukisi Dleto	"	"
576. Bahana Ngileto	"	"
577. Stanford Matroos	"	"
578. Elvin Johnson	"	"
579. George Linen	"	"
580. Esquille Tsoha	"	"
581. Male Kiderosa	"	"
582. Muzamile Ngani	"	"
583. Anthony Colman	"	"
584. Arno Mswomeli	"	"
585. Brian Minto	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
586. Mahanga Tawuka	B/M	Bathurst
587. Bobby Golela	"	"
588. Dandeka Siko	"	Alexandria
589. Bonesile Mabhu	"	"
590. Samson Xhego	"	"
591. Tembekile Siko	"	"
592. Khlekele Nxawe	"	"
593. Vuvisile Siko	"	"
594. Mzmazi Kopese	"	Port Elizabeth
595. Simpiwe Ngcukwa	"	"
596. Welcome Fute	"	"
597. Raymond Jinikwee	"	"
598. Ernest Jinikwee	"	"
599. Njamerd Nkata	"	"
600. George Thseme	"	"
601. Erich Jinikwee	"	"
602. Vuvisile Mwezema	"	"
603. Nbuviselo Made	"	"
604. Dollithando Koosjan	B/F	"
605. Nolubaralo Putuma	"	"
606. Phakana Gcaza	"	"
607. Benjamin Guna	B/M	"
608. Mzikajise Nkonjane	"	"
609. Kondile Mngawi	"	"
610. Patric Williams	"	"
[MB241240] 611. Zebenzile Sarutu	B/M	Port Elizabeth
612. Sidney Sinjala	"	"
613. Harry Siko	"	"
614. Alfred Lucas	"	Uitenhage
615. F'sile Makoni	"	"
616. Sipho Tom	"	Port Elizabeth
617. William Maswana	"	"
618. Samson Davini	"	"
619. Mabalelo Mage	"	"
620. Bulelo Doile	"	"
621. Sipho Mothe	"	"
622. Boisele Bosatwe	"	"
623. Mthetheleli Nkozwana	"	Jansenville
624. Mawisa Saya	"	"
625. Bendey Samboywe	"	"
626. Anduhe Saul	"	"
627. Klaas Maarman	C/M	Graaff-Reinet
628. David Peters	"	"
629. Abram Flemmers	"	"
630. Goodwill Olifant	B/M	Jansenville
631. Solomzi Matsola	"	"
632. Samson Setman	"	"
633. Erich Setman	"	"
634. Jackson Mini	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial district</u>
635. Hendrik Samborwe	B/M	Jansenville
636. Moses Nkabende	"	Kepnton Park
637. Jonas Mnkadi	"	"
638. John Legodi	"	"
639. Thomas Mhumalo	"	"
640. Numbuta Nkabani	"	"
641. Sipho Silindi	"	"
642. Fusi Lenwata	"	"
643. Tapelo Lethopo	"	Heidelberg
644. Hendry Lethopo	"	"
645. Jan Thotweti	"	"
646. Johannes Mahabela	"	"
647. George Sekonde	"	"
648. Edgar Nomalo	"	Springs
649. Gouw Thisi	"	"
650. Gift Thabete	"	"
651. Alliso Pnasha	"	"
652. Dana Makhoba	"	"
653. George Mato	"	"
654. Timotu Mptawn	"	"
655. Sipho Mathabula	"	"
656. Collen Maganda	"	"
657. Wilson Jonas	C/M	"
658. Peter Williams	"	"
659. Maxantasindile Mabope	B/M	"
660. Npisekhova Rala	"	"
661. Mbulelo Balati	"	"
662. Uliyani Nkomla	"	"
663. Bindile Faku	"	"
664. Joseph Manomana	"	"
665. Lungele Sonti	"	Benoni

The police also included two names on yesterday's list which were unreadable. They are:

326. Miriam Kumanda	B/F	Port Elizabeth
332. Mzandele Manyashe	B/M	Albany

CSO: 3400/701

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENT ON LANGA INVESTIGATION REPORT

Findings of Kannemeyer Commission

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Riots and Lies"]

[Text] The central message of the Kannemeyer report can be expressed as follows:

We are fully aware that the country is affected with spreading unrest, incited by Communist handymen. Their aim is nothing other than bloody confrontation. But we did not take sufficient precautions to avoid the Uitenhage tragedy.

The police, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Black Sash, and representatives of the press who sent rather hopelessly distorted facts overseas are all guilty.

The PFP jumped in head over heels and some of its members have been guilty of overzealousness. Black Sash lied unabashedly about the number of casualties.

This newspaper has the greatest admiration for the manner in which the police are doing their unenviable work in the midst of all this unrest. Where else in the world must so many fight, and so often, against bombs, arson, villainy, property damage, and many other offenses as at the present time in the Republic? It simply must test one's patience and reasonableness to the extreme.

But then judgment and planning must be all the more effective.

Judge Kannemeyer's findings that the distribution of equipment has fallen short, that the prohibition on holding burials was not a good decision, are complaints against the SAP [South African Police]. It can then be asked: why such oversights after the experience of Soweto and, before this, Sharpville, should have taught us those lessons?

Also of significance--and the critical outside world can just take note of it in the African community--is that the mistakes which have been documented are being researched further in an additional study which is being carried out with an eye towards correcting them.

Above all, this message stands out:

We cannot afford the mistakes of Langa ever again. And so we will certainly also talk with the black agitators who, among other things, organize this kind of mass hysteria which gave rise to the tragedy.

Police Have Difficult Task

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 10

[Editorial: "The Lessons of Langa"]

[Text] It is a shame that Langa happened, but it is good that the incident was immediately investigated by the government. The findings of the Kannemeyer Commission show how necessary such an investigation was and not just in connection with Langa.

The understanding of the circumstances in which the group of policemen found themselves that day that was brought to light by the commission lends greater authority and balance to the rest of the report as well.

The fact that they directed their taunts at the black crowd--although, according to witnesses, that was a give-and-take process--evidences a lack of discipline of which all officers ought to take note.

The commission noted the following exception, however: that under the circumstances they couldn't have acted otherwise than they did. Our police are very exposed and also deserve understanding for how difficult their job of protecting us is.

However, the most important thing is that the report brought to light deficiencies in planning, methods, and strategy in dealing with riots, and that the government is now paying attention to those deficiencies.

In our opinion two of these deserve special mention, namely, review of the procedures according to which burials are prohibited; and consideration by the research committee of other matters arising from the report.

These two actions have not yet been required, but they do show a sensitivity to our situation on the part of the minister of law and order and his department.

Our police have an extremely difficult task in controlling and even avoiding riots. They are supposed to avoid shooting people dead as far as is humanly possible; but their actions must nonetheless also instill respect and fear, which serve to inhibit riots. They are supposed to avoid stirring up the crowds' emotions further as well as try to ward off confrontation, while maintaining the necessary firm control of the situation.

As a newspaper we understand the circumstances which led Minister Louis le Grange to give mistaken information to Parliament after the riots. What is inexcusable is that he didn't immediately correct it when he was provided with a more correct version.

12620

CSO: 3401/182

SOUTH AFRICA

JUDGE CRITICAL OF POLICE BEHAVIOR IN UITENHAGE KILLINGS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 12

[Editorial: "The Kannemeyer Report"]

[Text] Judge Donald Kannemeyer's report on the shooting in which 20 people were killed at Uitenhage on 21 March is a comprehensive and evenly-balanced document which touches on various facets of the security situation in South Africa. Beside the significant statement on the shooting itself it contains important guidelines with an eye to further measures in situations of this sort.

One of the most important findings will give most South Africans a great deal of concern: the shooting could have been prevented.

In particular the judge voiced strong criticism of police actions regarding funerals. In a memorandum the minister of law and order promised a revision of such actions as recommended. The matter is urgent, also because of the fact that sometime ago it already appeared highly desirable to keep police presence in such circumstances as inconspicuous as possible.

The police action at the scene of the shooting is being condoned to a great extent since the judge finds it understandable that the commanding officer, confronted by crowds that were becoming riotous, gave the order to shoot.

However, Judge Kannemeyer has strong criticism for the police actions which preceded the shooting. Measures which have been taken after and ever since the shooting show that the government has given attention to failures with respect to the control of disorders which became apparent at Uitenhage. In his memorandum Minister Le Grange announces a plan for an intensified and better coordinated plan of action, as well as the procurement of more effective equipment which will limit the loss of lives to a minimum. This will be welcomed widely in light of necessary police actions which must, however, be elevated to be above serious criticism.

Nevertheless, it is not just the police who did not fare too well in the Kannemeyer Report. The judge also focuses light on the role of groups that have rushed into the unfortunate Uitenhage situation with concealed ill intentions evidently aimed at further promoting a propaganda storm against the government.

The Kannemeyer Report rejects as false many serious assertions flaunted by the likes of certain Progressive Party members, the Black Sash and Dr Allan Boesak. Obviously this is a significant reflection on those who can arouse the impression that they desire to make the already difficult task of the police in dangerous situations only more difficult.

As a result of the report a police investigation is being undertaken following the judge's findings on certain members of the Police Force. Disciplinary measures, as well as the correction of other procedures which appear to have been faulty, will be in the interest of the Police Force, which continues to be the first line against the forces of chaos threatening everybody in South Africa. Hopefully the Kannemeyer Report will have lasting good results also in this respect.

7964

CSO: 3401/240

SOUTH AFRICA

CREATION OF SECRET ORGANIZATION CAUSES RESENTMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 4

[Article by Gawie in the column "Perspective": "Do We Need a Secret Organization?"]

[Text] A rightwing secret organization bearing the somewhat strange name of "Future Talks" has apparently been created recently. Newspaper reports in which full particulars about circulars sent out by the new organization have been reproduced suggest that such a movement does exist and that it is not once again a rumor like so many others in recent months.

The leaking of confidential circulars to the hostile press so soon after its creation is naturally a severe blow for the organization. It reminds one strongly of events in the Broederbond [AB] when reports about secret meetings of the organization appeared nearly week after week in the Sunday press. Later on that infiltration took on such dimensions that confidential lists with the names of members frequently appeared in the press. The Broederbond was ostensibly secret, but later on its activities were less secret than those of many non-secret organizations. It is no wonder that later on voices began to be raised from within the Broederbond in favor of completely throwing open the organization's activities.

This necessary infiltration of a secret organization was one of the reasons why, after their suspension from the Broederbond, leaders of the HNP [Reformed National Party] refrained from setting up a new secret movement.

Secret organizations cannot be rejected in principle. And yet, experience with the Broederbond has taught that this kind of movement is all too inclined to deteriorate and degenerate. In the early years of the Broederbond secrecy was a means to produce effectiveness because many Afrikaners were vulnerable to victimization and intimidation. However, during the seventies (and possibly even before) the Broederbond became a means to political power which was used by political leaders against opponents. Hence, instead of an organization to serve the people, the AB became a terrain for political manipulation and maneuvering.

It was Mr John Vorster who succeeded in making use of the Broederbond completely to his own advantage. Without any scruples Mr Vorster started using the Broederbond in his struggle against other Afrikaners and -- tragically enough -- the AB leaders allowed themselves to be misused that way.

Afterwards, instead of being an independent organization the Broederbond gradually turned its path to ever greater usefulness for the NP [National Party]. It became a mere support organization for the party, which was not much more than a "think tank" for the NP. Thus Mr Vorster's new dissenting sports policy, for example, was circulated by the AB among its members before it was made known to parliament.

Events surrounding the NP and the AB have taught that it is hard for such secret organizations to stay out of politics. At one time or another they end up boots and all in party politics, especially when the leaders of such an organization accept the role of a partisan tool without protest.

With the creation of a secret organization you obviously make a differentiation among Afrikaners. Some of them are invited to join and others are not. This is not necessarily undesirable, because everyone is not always in an equally favorable position to provide services.

Yet, the exclusiveness of secret organizations always leads to dislike of the organization by those who are not invited to join. They see their being left out as a reflection on their Afrikanerhood -- as if they were less Afrikaner than those who did get invited to join.

How do you draw a consistent dividing line anyhow between those who are invited to become members and those who are passed over? In the case of the AB numerous outstanding Afrikaners were never members, whereas others whose loyalty was doubtful were allowed in.

The history of the Broederbond has shown that among Afrikaners secret organizations easily lend themselves to elitism and a type of snobism. Members of such an organization secretly like to see themselves as just a little better than their fellow citizens, in spite of the fact that this will be strongly denied.

Of course, the jobs for pals principle easily applies also in a secret organization. The development of cliques and personal interests easily takes precedence, and then this often goes hand in hand with political usefulness.

There should be no doubt about the fact that there is a great deal of skepticism today in rightwing political circles about secret organizations. The experience of members of the HNP (and later also members of the KP [Conservative Party]) with the Broederbond resulted in a justified dislike for such movements which cannot be ignored. Many prominent members of both parties will not easily let themselves become involved with such an organization under current circumstances.

The Afrikaner opposition to the NP currently has a formidable group of organizations at its disposal, which makes it extremely effective. In addition to the two political parties which take action purely in the area of partisan politics, the "alliance" also has the Afrikaner People's Guard at its disposal, which lets its voice be heard increasingly in the cultural area and talks with increasing authority as the number of its members grows. Besides this, there is SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs] which could provide an

invaluable contribution in the academic and research area. And the Organization of Orange Workers could also play an important role with its principle of white self-help.

Does the Afrikaner opposition at the present time also need a secret organization? Those who think so will definitely have to come up with sound reasons for their position.

8463

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SOUTH AFRICA

NEW LAW ON MULTIRACIAL PARTIES AFFECTS PFP, NP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "People in Crisis"]

[Text] The Botha government's proposed repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act could have the most drastic consequences for a society which has already been greatly destabilized by constitutional innovations, economic unsettlement, racial riots and diplomatic misunderstandings.

That law's basic provision is that different racial groups cannot interfere in one another's politics. A white person cannot, for example, become a member of a colored or Indian party, or vice versa. Based on that, a white person can never become a member of the Indian Chamber in parliament, or vice versa. That law has prevented, for example, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] from expanding its rank and file by enrolling non-whites as members.

When the government started meddling with the pattern of racial separation by interfering with the Mixed Marriages Act and Article 16 of the Immorality Act, it was obvious that the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act would also remain threatened, because it is the policy of the NP [National Party] to promote complete integration in the name of moving away from discrimination.

In October 1974, Mr Pik Botha confessed before the United Nations Security Council that "discrimination on the basis of a person's skin color cannot be defended," and that his government "will do everything in its power to move away from discrimination based on race and color." This address was cleared in advance by the NP caucus. This was followed by Dr Piet Koornhof's statement in the United States in 1979 that "his government will not rest until every discriminatory measure based on race has been eliminated from our code of law." Mr P.W. Botha labeled this speech a courageous and competent statement of the government's policy. Meanwhile, Dr Gerrit Viljoen told a French journalist that as a result of the NP policy "the time will come when we will have created the first multiracial integrated society in the world. This country will be more black than white."

This is the framework within which the Botha administration's latest moves must be seen. The proposed repeal of the three laws involved is the logical development of the NP policy of moving away from discrimination toward integration.

It is interesting to look at the implications of the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

As soon as a mixed married couple moves into the residential area of a racial group (let us say a white man and a black wife with colored children in a white neighborhood) there is a problem of political association. Should the white man belong to a white party, the black woman to a black party and the colored children to a colored party? How can voters lists be drawn up for whites, for example, according to a geographic demarcation when there are blacks and coloreds living at the same address within that demarcated area?

It is clear that the government does not dare to answer these questions because any answer, whatever direction it goes, will get it into trouble.

What is extremely disturbing is the blatant dishonesty these things are fraught with -- and this from a government which invokes the Bible with regard to the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act.

Now, without any further investigation, a keystone of an orderly society also remains at stake without any further ado: the Prohibition of Political Interference Act. That is first rate political dishonesty.

The logical result of the repeal of that law will be that coloreds, Indians and blacks will join the PFP. The result of this will be that the maintenance of separate parliamentary chambers for whites, coloreds and Indians will become untenable, and that the multiracial membership of political parties will be used by the government as a reason to change the constitution so that a white person, for example, could represent Indians in the Indian Chamber. If the PFP could broaden its power base this way to all three chambers, then the "National" Party would use this as a rationalization to open its membership also to other racial groups. Thus the basis would be laid to argue that racial classification in pursuance of the Population Registration Act has become highly unsuitable and hence can be repealed. Afterwards, it will no longer be possible to identify anyone officially according to race and he or she will be able to marry anyone he or she wants to, belong to any political party and live wherever he or she wants to -- the basis for group areas, that is to say racial separation according to classification, will be knocked out from under them.

This is a disturbing prospect, but it must be written in order to once again stress the crisis of our people. It is unfortunate that the process which started in February 1967 with the concession to one or two Maoris has now progressed this far, but at the same time it is a warning that an evil must be fought when it starts.

This is in no way meant to suggest that it is too late to salvage the situation for the whites. In the upcoming by-elections in Sasolburg, Bethlehem and Port Natal, the joint strength and effort of the HNP [Reformed National Party] and the KP [Conservative Party] must jolt the rotten "National" Party until it staggers and chase it away from there so that it will once again have to find shelter in early general elections, which should then lead to its downfall.

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA YOUTH LEADER DISCUSSES BLACK VIOLENCE

MB051216 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 4 Jul 85

/From the "Focus on Africa" Program/

/Text/ While violence continues in South Africa's black townships, a disturbing development this year has been conflict between two major antiapartheid movements, the Azanian People's Organization, AZAPO, and the United Democratic Front UDF. A number of people have been killed and injured in clashes, and property destroyed. At the same time there is not much love lost between AZAPO and the UDF on one hand and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Zulu movement on the other, with the Inkatha Youth Brigade being accused of intimidating members of the other organizations. (Temba Ndzimande), a member of the Inkatha Youth Brigade National Executive is in London. Robin White asked him what he thought of all the friction:

/Begin recording/ /Ndzimande/ I see it as a very pity that at the moment the struggle of the black man is now misdirected. It is now this black on black confrontation escalating merely because there are those other organizations which want to create no-go area for others.

/White/ Who are you quarreling with most? Is it the UDF that you are quarreling with most?

/Ndzimande/ Yes, it is the UDF, but from the onset they stated that it does not want any relationship with Inkatha, and even after repeated calls from Inkatha to form a unity, to have discussions with it, but it has refused altogether....

/White/ Why? Is that because they see you in some way a tribal organization?

/Ndzimande/ Because they state that we are collaborating with the state by working in this homeland system.

/White/ Do you think is there any way of you resolving your differences with the UDF and AZAPO?

/Ndzimande/ Well, at the moment I can't see how, except for us to go on, you know, appealing to them to come and accept, you know, our role in politics, to accept other organizations' role in the resistance against apartheid, against the system.

/White/ So, you are preparing to defend yourselves physically against organizations like the UDF if you came under attack from them?

/Ndzimande/ Well, mainly if it is to defend ourselves if we are being attacked. Of course, we can.

/White/ And how will the Inkatha Youth Brigade come into that? Will they be used as a kind of an army to defend yourselves?

/Ndzimande/ No, not at all. We don't have an army at all, but with the discipline that Inkatha has over branches in the regions, Inkatha is capable of (?defending) itself, you know, where the people are, in the townships, in the rural areas. So mainly in the townships, people can gather together to defend themselves if their houses are being burned, for instance.

/White/ Have you been arming yourselves?

/Ndzimande/ No, not at all. In What way?

/White/ With sticks or....

/Ndzimande/ /interrupting/ No.

/White/ Nothing at all?

/Ndzimande/ No, we don't do that.

/White/ There have been allegations against Inkatha in the past that it has used strong arm tactics.

/Ndzimande/ In incidents like?

/White/ Like, at universities, at breaking up other people's political meetings, that kind of thing.

/Ndzimande/ Well, Inkatha does not really do that. It mainly defends itself. I mean the mbmers will only go to defend themselves. They do not go out to disrupt other people's meetings.

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SOUTH AFRICA

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1985 UP AMONG WHITES, BLACKS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Article "By Our Economic Editorial Staff": "Increased Unemployment Among Whites, Blacks; Decline Among Coloreds, Asiatics"]

[Text] Unemployment among Whites and Blacks increased sharply nationwide in the past year, while it declined somewhat among Coloreds and Asiatics.

According to statistics from the Central Statistical Service, 11,122 Whites were without work nationwide in 1979. The number fell to 6,158 in 1981, after which it increased to 14,128 with the start of the recession. The number of unemployed Whites is projected to reach about 18,000 by the end of this year.

In 1979 unemployment among Blacks ran at 457,000, after which it fell to 427,000 through 1981. The recession pushed the figure up to 492,000 last year, however. Unemployment among Blacks will reach an estimated 530,000 this year.

Unemployment among Coloreds fell last year from 16,012 to 12,300. The expectation is, however, that that figure will rise sharply to about 16,000 this year.

As far as Asiatics are concerned, unemployment also fell last year, from 6,709 to 4,700, but it is expected to rise this year to about 9,000.

As far as the Western Cape is concerned, Whites registered as unemployed increased from 4,065 to 4,630 in May of this year. Among Coloreds the figure increased from 9,707 to 11,547, whereas in the preceding month it declined from 10,128 to 9,707. Unemployment among Asians remained at a constant 10. [sic]

Random Samplings

Unemployment among Blacks in the Western Cape fell from 899 to 877 in the same period.

The statistics for unemployment among Whites, Coloreds and Asians nationwide represent only persons registered as unemployed.

The actual figure is thus considerably higher. The figures for Blacks are obtained by random sampling.

[Graph caption]

Just as the recession takes its toll among companies and individuals, it is also busy expanding unemployment nationwide. This graph shows clearly how unemployment is on the increase, especially among the Blacks. The figures for 1985 are a forecast, and the number of the unemployed is given in thousands. Unemployment among Coloreds and Asians declined slightly.

12906

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SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVE MINISTERS RESIST OPEN CHURCHES, MIXED MARRIAGES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 4

[Gawie column: "Attack on Church Comes from the Left, Not the Right"]

[Text] A rightist attack on the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] is being planned with next year's General Synod as the target.

This false claim is being made now, after an isolated reference to church affairs at the People's Congress just terminated in Pretoria.

What makes this accusation meaningful is that it is coming from several sources simultaneously, as if prearranged. While church matters played a secondary role at the People's Congress, due to the congress theme, that topic is being singled out.

One of the reasons for that is that an excuse had to be found not to write about the American attack against Afrikaners, and to try and keep the public uninformed in this manner.

However, another important reason is probably the nervousness of leftist propagandists about developments in the NGK. Those who now make so much noise about a "leftist attack" came to the realization these past few months that a strong conservative resistance is growing in the Church--and of course this makes them very nervous.

This resistance was especially noticeable with respect to the question of whether ministers are going to be willing to perform mixed marriages after the repeal of the Act on Mixed Marriages. This paper reported on the opposition to that among conservative ministers and their absolute resistance to the idea of performing marriage ceremonies between Whites and non-Whites.

What apparently upset leftists in and outside the Church even more was the manner in which conservative ministers worded their resistance. From it, it was clear that conservative ministers have very strong feelings on this issue--the word "confrontation" was even used on occasion.

Leftist agitators in and around the Church thus discovered the new spirit which has been gaining ground among conservative NGK ministers. They realize

that the days are over when they could freely launch propaganda campaigns such as "Reformation Day Testimony," Storm Compasses," and "Reforums." Moreover, they also realize of course that they form only a small minority in the Church, even though they often pretend that they are speaking on behalf of the majority.

That is why so much fuss is now being made over a so-called "rightist attack" on the NGK. It is once again the established pattern of the leftists: accuse the enemy of being the "subverter," while it is actually you yourself who has been subverting and sabotaging for a long time already. In that manner attention is diverted from your own activities.

Conservative ministers will not be scared by this. The realization that the Church is in danger is already widespread, and numerous ministers and members realize that the General Synod of 1986 will surely be a watershed synod, the name by which it is already known.

These ministers and members also realize that leftist powers within the Church have already gained significant victories. Only a few months ago the question on mixed marriages was still a big controversy, but that has considerably subsided as a result of the Government's repeal of that law. The fact that the church leadership didn't speak out against that repeal, in spite of the most recent decision of the General Synod that such marriages are "extremely undesired," must be seen as a victory for the leftists.

The next leftist goal is the complete opening up of the NGK. A warning sign was already given at the West Cape Province Synod of 1983 when it was decided that no person who worships "in good faith" must be prevented from attending services. (How those acting in good faith will be distinguished from those with bad intentions is not explained.) The fact that this campaign is fully under way is emphasized by the fury which broke out over events in Pietersburg where a church council decided not to allow Blacks into the church.

Leftists in the NGK will do everything in their power to fall into step with outside developments. While all of society is rapidly being reformed from separation to integration, they won't rest until the Church is also completely integrated. A leader in the Church, Dr Dirk Fourie, already predicted that development in November 1983 when he said: "Apartheid, as we have known it from 1948 to 1983, now is completely over. I don't doubt that this change will also penetrate our church relations. I expect that there will be greater insistence on more ecclesiastical cooperation and on the elimination of points of conflict."

As Professor Piet Dreyer stated correctly during the recent People's Congress: If multi-raciality becomes the community standard, then it must necessarily affect the church. A separate church cannot survive in a multi-racial community.

Since currently a fierce struggle is being fought over the nature and character of the future South African society, that struggle necessarily will

also be brought into the Church with increasing fervor. Just as the Afrikaner cannot afford to lose the battle outside, he can't afford either to capitulate inside the Church.

8700

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SOUTH AFRICA

FAR-RIGHT IDEA OF AFRIKANER STATE CRITICIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 85 p 10

[Column "From My Political Pen" by Dawie: "Ultra-Rights' Trek to New Thirstland: Something Else for CP to Pirate"]

[Text] Watch for it: this new chimera of an Afrikaner state is going to become a tiger among the ultra-rights, one of those emotional ideas that so easily gets going. But who will be able to ride this tiger?

The idea of an exclusive Afrikaner state is evidently running strong among the phalanx of far-right little groups and parties that have at least one thing in common: they think they are better Afrikaners than others. In any case, better people.

This delusion about their Afrikanerhood lies at the root of the much greater delusion of an Afrikaner state, to which these super-Afrikaners want to undertake a new Thirstland trek.

Boots and All

Among the most notable representatives of such an Afrikaner state is the new secret rightwing organization Toekomsgesprek ["Futuretalk"], as well as the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, which finds protection for its Boer state idea under the wings of the Conservative Party.

The CP [Conservative Party], the only far-right group with parliamentary representation, has not yet entirely swallowed the idea.

But its capacity for pirating other people's policies should not be underestimated. Thus the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party], which is increasingly being swallowed by the CP, had to look on while practically its entire ideology was taken over boots and all by the CP, which broke away from the NP [National Party] with a lot of grievances but little policy.

Now forces are at work on a new Afrikaner heaven, the Afrikaner state. It is a bait the CP is going to have difficulty passing up.

Lyrical

Dr Treurnicht himself does not talk outright of an Afrikaner state, but hazards a "fatherland of its own" for the Afrikaner people.

Deeper in the CP atmosphere, the leader of the Afrikaner-Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, waxes lyrical about a sovereign state for the Afrikaner people and others who wish to share it with them.

A stormy agitator of the CP, Professor Hercules Booysen, chairman of the Oranjewerkers ["Orange Workers"], simply talks outright of an "Afrikaner land."

Don't think that this ideological trek to a new Thirstland should be written off as a passing spasm of the far right.

Deadly Logical

Seen from the right, it is logical, deadly logical.

Dr Treurnicht talks so glibly against "power sharing" and "mixed government," but his most near-sighted followers know that the Afrikaner has shared power ever since the advent of Union, with English speakers, Portuguese (one-seventh of the whites) and others.

A "pure" Afrikaner people that rules only itself can only be achieved in a homeland of its own. Wherever that might be found.

The Western Cape is apparently out. Some on the far right seem ready to cut off the whole Western Cape--Table Mountain, the Castle and Parliament included, as well as Stellenbosch and Paarl, birthplace of the language struggle--from the white state. It's not right to make the Richtersveld a "heartland" for the colored people.

"Untwist"

One can only imagine what the Cape Afrikaners think of such ideas.

The idea that the old Boer republics should be revived is again flourishing mostly in and around Pretoria. Like most delusions of the far right, this plan too runs aground above all in the area of economics.

These people apparently want to "untwist" everything, but how are they going to achieve that with the conglomerate of the Rand, the economic powerhouse of South Africa?

In their escape plans they try to get further and further away from reality, such as the need for an orderly process of black urbanization. They continue to live in the dream that they can get by without it.

The leaders of the CP sat in the cabinet when it became apparent that Dr Verwoerd's expectation that the black flood into "white" South Africa would be turned around by 1978 was not being realized. They also ought to know how totally intertwined the economic realities of South Africa are.

Insignificant

A pure Afrikaner state would of necessity be an insignificant little country with an impoverished economy, far from the economic heartbeat of the country. And the argument of some in the CP that such a state (with no hope of international recognition) would have nothing to fear from disinvestment is simply laughable.

Nevertheless, the influence of what were once regarded as outcroppings of the far right in the vicinity of the CP has grown so great within that party that it seems logical that Dr Treurnicht et al. will also in time saddle up the tiger of an Afrikaner state.

It is a tiger that cannot be ridden.

12906

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SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENSE FORCE DISAGREE ON POLICY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomats Against the Military"]

[Text] The resignation of General Constand Viljoen and the transfer of General Van Deventer from the sensitive post of secretary of the state security council to an ambassadorship in Ciskei are alarming events. Anyone who has observed the struggle during the past years between the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Defense Force on action to be taken in Southern Africa will realize that the Department of Foreign Affairs now has the upper hand.

Apparently Mr P. W. Botha, as former Minister of Defense, first sided with the defense force, but with the Treaty of Nkomati the scales tipped heavily against the Defense Force. At the time there was mention of great dissatisfaction among the military leaders over that peace with the communists and the resulting non-peace with the anti-communists of Renamo.

As was to be expected, this peace-making with the communists was the first step in initiating a similar peace in connection with SWA and Angola. And it is clear from some information that the Botha government now also wants to leave Savimbi and UNITA to its fate for the sake of peace with SWAPO.

Apparently General Viljoen's and General Van Deventer's sense of honor were offended by that. As military men they have a standard of loyalty and honor which prevents them from cheerfully exchanging today's friend for the enemy, and vice versa. Their code of honor is different from that of diplomats, who don't know loyalty and whose nature it is to haggle and circumvent.

The fact that the Department of Foreign Affairs has the closest ties with the United States and is therefore the channel through which the United States exerts its influence the most, does not need explanation. That is one of the most upsetting aspects of the current developments. Each "peace" is an obvious weakening of South Africa--morally, militarily, diplomatically and politically. And that apparently is what the United States has in mind. The enemies must not be defeated militarily, like the Defense Force can and wants to do--no, peace must be made with the enemy, for that enemy enjoys the support of the United States.

The most recent development which, as indicated, is probably the cause of General Viljoen's and General Van Deventer's leaving, means that the Americans now have a greater hold on South Africa's foreign policy thanks to the mediation of South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs. All that loftiness and verbosity of Mr P.W. Botha doesn't veil the inner weakness of the South African Government, which is daily becoming a bigger lackey of American imperialism.

8700

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SOUTH AFRICA

DE KLERK'S CHANCES OF BECOMING STATE PRESIDENT WEAKENED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] The chances of the Transvaal Leader of the National Party (NP), Mr F.W. de Klerk, to become the next state president have been considerably weakened as a result of the latest cabinet shuffle.

Parliamentary sources in Capetown are saying that the decision to take away the Internal Affairs portfolio from De Klerk has caused him to fall behind the other aspirants: Messrs Pik Botha and Chris Heunis. Moreover, additional responsibilities have been assigned to Mr Heunis who is a confidant of State President P.W. Botha.

According to the sources in question De Klerk's chairmanship of the White Ministerial Council does in no way compensate for the loss of the Home Affairs portfolio.

White Private Affairs is now playing a lesser role in the multiracial parliament. Thus far this year there have been 101 draft bills submitted for Public Affairs, three for Parliament's Private Affairs, three for the Coloreds Private Affairs and four for the Indian Private Affairs.

Originally the plan was to make the position of Chairman of the White Ministerial Council a prestigious one. Those occupying such a position would have had a strong claim to the state presidency. However, the appointment of Mr Alwyn Schlebusch as first chairman of the White Ministerial Council resulted in no longer ascribing as high a status to that position. The lessening role of the Whites Private Affairs has contributed more to this situation.

What is especially significant is that Mr De Klerk's Home Affairs portfolio was taken away from him after he had to manage a number of controversial measures under this portfolio. Some of these were the repeal of Article 16 of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Act on the Ban of Political Interference. Mr De Klerk's involvement with these matters doubtlessly caused him a great deal of damage in his power basis of Transvaal.

Education is one of the coming fronts to be attacked by those who want to bring about complete integration. Mr De Klerk will again be finding himself under fire when efforts are made to institute an integrated educational system.

While Mr De Klerk must thus be losing "rightist" support in the NP caucus, at the same time he is being presented as someone who drags his feet in implementing government policy. The word in political circles is that he is not as enthusiastic about some aspects of government policy as he should be and therefore he is incurring suspicion on the part of the NP's left wing.

What is striking about the cabinet shuffle is the gain in strength on the part of the Cape Province group. Two Cape province people, Eli Louw and Dr Willie van Niekerk, have been appointed and this could mean that the position of Chris Heunis as an aspirant to the state presidency is now stronger.

7964

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SOUTH AFRICA

DE VILLIERS REPORT TO RECOMMEND SHIFT TO NUCLEAR POWER

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 85 p 16

[Text] Although the new Electricity Board is going to take control of ESKOM [Electricity Supply Commission] electricity rates will probably be increased again.

In his most recent annual report, tabled in Parliament, retiring Chairman Jan Smith says that as a result of inflation, a weak rand, higher income taxes and higher rates of interest ESKOM needs additional income.

According to the report, capital expenditures have soared. A power station of 3,600 Megawatts that cost 1.44 million rand in 1980 will now cost 3.42 million rand, meaning an increase of 20 percent annually.

According to Mr Smith, the implication is that electricity rates will have to be increased again.

In the meantime it has become apparent that ESKOM is making great profits, but they are hiding this.

According to Prof W. Hamman of the University of Stellenbosch, the report shows a net deficit of 162.8 million rand; however, in reality a profit of 983 million rand was made. A controversial application of inflation bookkeeping and transfer to the capital development funds, which is now 5,328.9 million rand strong, has made a joke of the directive in the Electricity Act that ESKOM may not show gains or losses.

The Commission of Inquiry into ESKOM, under the chairmanship of Dr Wim de Villiers, recommended among other things to do away with that decree and for ESKOM to show its profits just like any other corporation.

The new board team plans to turn over a new leaf. Administrative improvements and a recomputation of ESKOM's capital requirements head the list of their work plan.

Industrial economists say that the real test still lies far ahead. It is expected that the second part of the De Villiers Commission report will be recommending a drastic shift to nuclear power stations. This will make ESKOM

independent of water-consuming coal-fired power stations domestically and free the country's coal reserves for the chemical industry. However, the capital requirements for nuclear power stations will be higher than those of the coal-fired power stations. The pressure on electricity rates will increase and the manner in which ESKOM handles this problem will shape its future.

7964

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SOUTH AFRICA

FOUNDATION FOR RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT HELPS FARM WORKERS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Louis Wessels: "'Quiet Revolution' on Farms Thanks to Foundation"]

[Text] The approximately 1.3 million farm workers in South Africa are to a great extent "an invisible group and an ignored community." Nonetheless they and their families make up approximately one-sixth of our total population. It has become an urgent necessity to train and socially uplift these people. The Foundation for Rural Community Development has taken that task upon itself and it has already achieved exciting successes. Louis Wessels went to talk to the people in charge of the Foundation about what they have in mind, and how they are going about improving the living standards of farm workers nationwide. In this article, the first of a series, the spotlight falls on the establishment of the Foundation and the "quiet revolution" that grew from a modest attempt to create a sense of human worth and pride among farm workers.

The work of uplifting farm workers in South Africa began very quietly in the Western Cape. An enthusiastic little group of students at the University of Stellenbosch, who had done evangelical work among the farm workers, took the lead.

Today, 12 years later, there is talk of "the quiet revolution" that has taken place among the farm workers of the Western Cape, and much further afield, since the establishment of the Foundation for Rural Community Development 2 years ago.

Troublemaking

"In those days the students went to the farms on Sundays armed only with Bible texts," says Mr Ockie Bosman, a fully trained clergyman, who was

formerly at the head of USKOR--the Clinical Organization of the University of Stellenbosch--and these days is managing director of the Rural Foundation.

"The people with whom the students came into contact were mostly the victims of liquor abuse and Saturday night stabbings and troublemaking. Relations were mostly superficial and there were few converts or those who continued better moral behavior," he says. "The farmers realized that good work was being done among their workers, but they were not exactly involved themselves."

"It was only when they realized that one of the aims of the work was to provide agriculture in South Africa with a motivated and energetic labor force, and at the same time to improve living standards among farm workers and thus, it was hoped, to stem the population increase among the farm workers, that the farmers began to take an interest."

Today numerous farmers and their families--from the Cape to the Transvaal and the Free State--are involved in this attempt at betterment, and they are increasingly reaping the rewards of their involvement.

"There is a new spirit at work among farmers, and we receive more and more invitations from near and far to explain the objectives of the Foundation to farming communities," says Mr Bosman. "The way in which they then give their support is heartening."

According to him these fine successes are, among other things, thanks to the pioneering work of the Kirstens, the Du Toits and the Molteno brothers--all scientific farmers who already had personnel managers, labor managers and sports organizers on their farms to look after their farm workers' interests.

Other farmers who must be singled out are a small group in the Cold Bokkeveld, a family of university-trained young farmers who gave attention to the betterment of their farm workers on their own.

Realized

Then there is a man like the Springbok rugby player Jan Boland Coetzee, who early on saw that there was a connection between liquor abuse and the farm workers' inadequate opportunities for meaningful recreation, and made it his job to do something about it.

Many other names can be added: people like Frans Malan, Nicky Krone, Jan Orffer, Jacques Theron, Dennis Frazer and Riaan Jordaan, all men who realized that something drastic had to be done to provide South African agriculture with a stable, motivated labor force and to raise the living standards of the farm workers.

"I think we have reason to be excited over the progress that has been made," says Mr Bosman. "From the ranks of the approximately 1.3 million farm workers, who along with their families number almost 7 million souls, more than 50,000 souls have been reached by the betterment campaign and about a seventh of South Africa's farmers have been involved."

"The improvement in the attitude of the farm workers is equally gratifying," says Mr Bosman. "The people bloom, because they get recognition. Productivity increases because they are better trained and motivated. They show responsibility, because there is promise of a future for them in agriculture."

TOMORROW: Mr Bosman sketches the extent of the task of improvement and the successes that have been achieved in the first 2 years of the Foundation's existence. [in boldface]

12906

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SOUTH AFRICA

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY CONCERNED ABOUT HEUNIS' POLICIES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Mr Chris Heunis's Department of Political Development has doubts about the need for rural development.

At a recent symposium dealing with the depopulation of rural districts, Dr H.P. Fourie, the chief director of Social Planning of the Department of Political Development, seriously questioned the efforts for rural development.

He asked whether it makes any sense to further develop rural areas in view of the fact that at most 22 percent of the white population is now residing in rural areas and that further urbanization is a future certainty.

Seen exclusively in terms of population and culture, he questioned the present contributions to the totality of Afrikaner culture on the part of rural dwellers. Dr Fourie asked: What is being done with respect to the development, establishment and expansion of the "new" urban Afrikaner culture now that the bulk of Afrikaner culture has shifted to the cities?

He also asked: If we accept the fact that we already have a second and third generation of urban Afrikaners is it not perhaps just a nostalgic desire for personal childhood days, which are already gone, to worry about the rural cultural heritage of the Afrikaner?

A spokesman of the South African Agricultural Union told DIE AFRIKANER that the union is working on a comprehensive report on rural development for the National Districts Development Advisory Board. The report will contain the submissions by all the district development advisory boards. The completed report is expected to be presented to the Cabinet through the good offices of Mr Heunis's department.

He said that it would be strange if the department rejects the report even before it is submitted.

Mr Daan Bosman, chairman of the Institute for Rural Culture, reacted to Dr Fourie's statements by saying that the Boer's culture is not a thing of yesterday or of the day before ... like the "new" culture of the city. It has roots that reach back to the years when the Afrikaner nation came into being, but are

still alive today on the boer's farm. The boer's rifle, his wagon, his draft oxen ... these are historic cultural things which ought to be respected even today. The role of the woman on the farm and the expression that this role has found in family life and in the values of the boer are valuable cultural possessions even today.

Mr Bosman went on to say that the boer's practical inventions enabled him to work his land more efficiently and easier and these are just as much a part of the Afrikaner's cultural possession.

In his report Dr Fourie stated that the central government is planning to allot 2,065 million rand in capital expenditures for the development of white rural areas, while provincial governments are planning to allot 1,802 million, making this a total of 3,867 million. However, an inquiry at the Treasury made by DIE AFRIKANER revealed that this figure also includes 708 million rand to be allotted to the Black University of the North, many technical schools and hospitals in larger towns, an art gallery at Pietersburg and many other expenditures that have nothing to do with rural development. The total actual figure is presumably closer to 400 million rand.

Agricultural economists have expressed their concern over the unscientific manner in which the Department of Political Development is managing its planning work. The department asserts that the 255 million rand which the Department of Agriculture has allowed for research, development and information is a lot of money to be spent on 70,000 boer farms. But economists are pointing out that if the boers would have had to do this research and development work themselves the cost of producing their products would have been much higher and they would have had to recover this in the price charged to the consumers. Therefore, in a way, these expenditures represent consumer subsidies.

Mr Willie Lewies, chairman of the District Agricultural Union of Ellisras, summed up the feelings of the agricultural community when he expressed to DIE AFRIKANER his deep concern over the course now being taken by Mr Heunis's department. What has become of the government's policy the goal of which was to reverse the depopulation trend of the rural areas? This is what Mr Lewies asked. Without a large boer population in Northern Transvaal cities will not be safe and the terrorist movements will be at the threshold of the metropolis.

7964

CSO: 3401/242

SOUTH AFRICA

SHIPPING FIRM DEVELOPS NEW FUEL FROM RESIDUAL OIL

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
22 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The South African shipping company Unicorn Lines, Durban, developed from residual oil of the coal liquefaction process (of the semi-national Sasol works) a ceraceous fuel--Synthol WO 20--which is used in marine shipping. The new fuel, whose production was also greeted with great interest abroad, is at present being tested for use by the national shipping line Safmarine and by the state transport enterprise S A Transport Services.

The Sasol corporation, partly privately owned, has three plants, an investment of about 6.2 billion (1 Rand = approximately DM 1.62) and managed to raise substantially its sales volume in the second half of 1984 (1983) to Rands 1.44 billion (1.10 billion) and its profit after taxes to Rands 246.0 million (204.7 million). It awarded a 35-million-Rand contract to the enterprise L-Air Liquide--against competing bids from the FRG and Japan--for construction of the 13th oxygen plant for the coal liquefaction factory, Sasol 2. After the start-up of the plant, expected by the end of March 1986, oxygen production will amount to 30,000 tons daily. According to newspaper reports, it is the largest installation of its kind in the world. The three Sasol plants produce fuels, industrial oil, fertilizers, chemicals, and lastly explosives on a coal basis. In cooperation with Lurgi, Frankfurt, the South African enterprise supports the U.S. Great Plains Gasification Associates in the production of synthetic gas from soft coal.

Production of fuels in the Sasol plants Nrs 2 and 3 has grown to such an extent that the raw material supply of coal from their own coal mines is no longer sufficient and long-term supply contracts had to be concluded with other coal mines. Production is to be increased by another 6 percent by 1986--data on amounts are not available--to replace importation of crude oil worth more than Rands 2 billion.

9917
CSO: 3420/67

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

JRB - FAK DISAGREEMENT--The Junior Dispatch Rider Movement (JRB) has disassociated itself from the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Association's (FAK) enmity against the Afrikaner National Guard (AV). In a lead article of the most recent issue of DIE HELIOGRAAF, the official newspaper of the JRB, the FAK, by implication, is also being accused of not promoting Afrikaner unity. The lead article points out that an especially close tie exists between the JRB and FAK. The lead article reads as follows: "However, this in no way means that the JRB must or ought to subscribe to these viewpoints. The fact that the Junior Dispatch Riders are really disturbed over the viewpoints of FAK is evident from the reaction of some Junior Dispatch Riders in connection with the recent FAK viewpoint concerning the AV. Conversations indicate that there is an unfortunate feeling about this statement --- to the extent of considering terminating JRB membership? The Junior Dispatch Riders notice this reaction with sorrow. It is clear that the two matters are being confused with each other, that is: the viewpoint of the JRB with respect to the AV and that the FAK with respect to the latter organization. JRB deliberations came to the decision that the promotion of Afrikaner unity is an objective of the movement --- therefore, subscribing to FAK's viewpoint would be a renunciation of this objective." [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 p 16] 7964

PATROL PLANE SPECULATION--South Africa does not need a civilian coastguard with airplanes. In any case, such an operation at the civilian level would be too expensive, Mr Jock Germishuys, deputy director-general of transportation, told DIE VADERLAND today. He was responding to inquiries regarding announcements made by a spokesman for Marcel Dassault-Greciet Aviation that the company is prepared to supply patrol planes to South Africa. However the company has stipulated that such planes not be used by the military. Aviation and military authorities, however, believe that a plane patrol under the direction of civilian airlines is out of the question. The Falcon Guardian--the airplane which South Africa might be able to obtain--costs 30 million rand apiece. What it would cost to man and maintain a fleet of patrol planes must also be considered. At present the military is the only organization in the Republic that has the infrastructure to support an airborne coastguard patrol, and it is thus very unlikely that South Africa will purchase the Falcon Guardian since the military cannot use it. It is the policy of the South African military not to comment on the purchase or sale of strategic equipment. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 7 Jun 85 p 3] 12620

SURVEY OF BOTSWANA-CAPRIVI BORDER--Surveying of the border between Botswana and Caprivi along the Chobe River has been completed. The Department of Foreign Affairs says a team of surveyors from South Africa and Botswana has been engaged in the task since the beginning of the month. Dispute over the precise location of the border and ownership of (Sidudu) Island in the river erupted last year, with members of the Botswana Defense Force firing on a South African patrol boat. The surveyors' findings are to be announced at the conclusion of negotiations between the two governments. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 17 Jul 85]

BORDER FENCE EXTENSION PLANNED--The electrified elephant barrier between Botswana and South Africa is to be extended after the discovery that elephants in the Tuli Block have found a way past the barrier to South African territory. The 27-km long fence was erected in 1983, to prevent elephants from crossing the Limpopo and devastating farmlands on the South African side of the border. Within a single year, the old barrier was breached 4,700 times, but during the past year, the electrified fence has had to be repaired only twice. The fence was erected by the Transvaal Division of Nature Conservation. /Text/
/Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Jul 85/

CSO: 3400/612

TANZANIA

SALIM LAUDS NYERERE, DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Salim Ahmed Salim has said that the Government is making arrangements to ensure that President Nyerere receives all the rights and facilities befitting him after stepping down from the Presidency later this year.

Ndugu Salim told the National Assembly yesterday in Dar es Salaam that Mwalimu's resolve to step down from the Presidency this year was a challenge to the nation and that his decision should be respected.

He said Mwalimu had made the decision wholeheartedly with great patriotism and impeccable foresight for the good of the future generation.

Presenting estimates of expenditure for his office for 1985/86 financial year, Ndugu Salim said Mwalimu had decided to step down because of his unwavering determination to build a solid and peaceful succession tradition for the top Government leadership.

Paying glowing tribute to Nyerere, the Prime Minister said the President had served the nation for more than 30 years, adding that his contribution to the well being of the nation was invaluable.

He said the President had brought unity amongst Tanzanians and he had been in the forefront fighting, safeguarding and protecting the country's independence.

Ndugu Salim told the House that Mwalimu had led this country through "thick and thin" and that the country overcome immense problems because of his bravery, and unwavering leadership.

He castigated the prophets of doom who harboured crazy ideas that after Mwalimu the country would plunge into disaster and go off-track from its declared objectives and goals.

He assured the House that the country would continue with the same unwavering stance and hoped that every Tanzanian would rally behind the Party and Government leadership and play his/her part in ensuring national stability.

On the forthcoming General Elections, Ndugu Salim said the elections were unique in 24 years of independence because they would be held without Mwalimu Nyerere.

The Prime Minister said the new Parliament to be formed immediately after the October General Elections, would be largely dominated by elected Members of Parliament, and would have more powers and more democracy.

Ndugu Salim said the elections were being held in consonance with the 1984 constitutional amendments which had laid down a solid foundation for a more democratic Tanzania.

He said the constitutional amendments had safeguards for people's rights and their constitutional responsibilities to participate in national building.

The Prime Minister, reviewing the just-ending financial year, commended Members of Parliament for their untiring participation in all Parliamentary activities and their advices to the Government.

He paid tribute to the late Marco Mabawa (MP for Magu) and the late Leone Semindu (MP for Bagamoyo) who died shortly before commencement of the Budget session, saying that their eternal absence was not only a blow to their families but also to the nation at large.

TANZANIA

NYERERE PLEDGES NOT TO NATIONALIZE SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday assured religious leaders in the country that the Government will not nationalise schools and hospitals which their institutions might decide to build.

Mwalimu explained that the 1971 nationalisation was necessary to remove glaring differences that had arisen when it had become apparent that a cross section of the population were being denied services in such hospitals and schools, *Shihata* reported.

The President, who is also the Party Chairman, said this in Dodoma yesterday when responding to questions at the general meeting of the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT).

He stressed that since the differences had been eliminated, (every citizen could now be admitted in any school or hospital in the country without reservations), there was no need to maintain the nationalisation decision.

He appealed to the churches to assist Government efforts in building technical schools as they were capable of recruiting enough technical teachers.

He said a decision could be made by the bishops that the dioceses build technical training school in each district.

According to government plans, he stated, each district was supposed to have a technical training school by the year 2000 while efforts would also be made to build two more university colleges, in addition to the existing two.

He urged the churches to help in attaining that goal, stressing that efforts would be made to strengthen primary education to enable school leavers to technical schools and subsequently becoming self-employed.

Mwalimu said however expansion of secondary schools would be made only as a means

to get sufficient teachers for the primary school and satisfy the manpower demand in other sectors of the national economy.

"We must aim at getting qualified primary school teachers so that primary school leavers will be able to cope with the type of training offered in technical schools", he emphasised.

The President urged the people to co-operate with the police so that bad elements within society are taken to task.

He told the religious leaders, mainly from the Protestant denomination, that although crime had gone down compared to a few years back, bandits now used modern weapons warning that the Government would deal with them severely.

"In the past bandits used knives, truncheons and other petty weapons. But presently, they are using pistols and guns", he said.

CSO: 3400/620

TANZANIA

NYERERE FAVORS AFRICAN DEBTORS CLUB FORMATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Kassim Mpenda]

[Text]

Tananarive, Thursday. PRESIDENT Nyerere has spoken out strongly in favour of a proposal of President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar to set up a "club of debtor" countries in Africa.

The President said the main task of the proposed club would be to bring about a joint bargaining position among African states in their negotiations with the powerful cartel of creditors.

Mwalimu was speaking at an airport news conference today at the end of a visit to Tananarive where he attended celebrations marking Madagascar's 25th independence anniversary yesterday.

The President said the "debtors club" and another proposal by President Ratsiraka for the formation of an OAU agriculture fund, would certainly be discussed at next month's OAU Summit in Addis Ababa.

But he said he could not predict whether the summit would adopt the two proposals.

Mwalimu explained that preparations for the forthcoming OAU Summit have been going on very well since November last year and that a steering committee of experts and ministers was

having a final meeting in Addis Ababa to complete technical papers for the summit.

The President said he did not expect Morocco to attend next month's Summit following last November's withdrawal in protest at the admission into the OAU of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

But, he said, there is no reason for Zaire not to attend the summit. Zaire walked out at last November's OAU summit in support of Morocco's opposition to the SADR's membership.

On Southern Africa, President Nyerere praised the people of South Africa for stepping up their resistance against apartheid. The anti-apartheid resistance in South Africa, he said, was now greater than ever before.

Otherwise, Mwalimu said, the situation in Namibia and South Africa had not changed much since the last OAU Summit.

He said the Reagan administration continues to block implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence by insisting on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The South African regime, he

added, continues to commit acts of aggression against neighbouring African states.

At the news conference, President Nyerere also spoke about the six-year-old negotiations between Tanzania and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He said Tanzania was a very patient country and that the negotiations would continue but declined to discuss their likely outcome.

Before his departure for Dar es Salaam this morning, Mwalimu held talks with his host, President Ratsiraka, on bilateral relations and preparations for the OAU Summit next month.

President Nyerere arrived in Tananarive on Wednesday from Maputo where he attended the 10th anniversary of Mozambique's independence from Portugal.

Mwalimu was accompanied by the member of CCM Central Committee, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, who is also the Minister for Manpower Development and Labour; the Zanzibar Minister of Communications, Dr. Hamis and other Government officials.

TANZANIA

KAWAWA VIEWED AS SERIOUS PRESIDENTIAL CONTENDER

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 29 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

The secretary general of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, Rashidi Mfaume KAWAWA, flew to his parliamentary constituency of Liwale in southern Tanzania to tell voters to choose someone else for the seat that he has occupied in parliament since 1957.

I.O.N. - Whispering is on the increase about who will become who will become president of Tanzania after the retirement three months from now of Julius NYERERE. The 59-year-old Mr. KAWAWA, obedient ally of Mr. NYERERE for 30 years, is seen as the man most likely to step into the outgoing president's shoes. Mr. KAWAWA's decision not to seek another term in parliament indicates he is getting ready for the highest office (I.O.N. No.184), as the Tanzanian constitution forbids the president to be a member of parliament. In 1962 when Mr. NYERERE stepped down as prime minister soon after independence to rebuild the party, he handed over to Mr. KAWAWA and there could be repetition this time. Two other possibilities are Ali Hassan MWINYI, Chama Cha Mapinduzi vice chairman and president of Zanzibar, and Prime Minister Salim Ahmed SALIM. Mr. NYERERE once said of Mr. MWINYI that he has "abundant qualities of leadership but is a bit soft". Mr. SALIM has vast knowledge of the international political scene from his days as foreign minister but has not yet mastered the complexities of domestic affairs.

After the current budget session of parliament ends in July, the house will be dissolved. Then Chama Cha Mapinduzi's national executive committee will fix a date to meet and nominate the sole presidential candidate, who will receive the popular stamp of approval at elections in October.

CSO: 3400/632

TANZANIA

CIVIL SERVANTS GET LAY-OFF NOTICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Rabbi Gunze]

[Text]

THE Government has started laying off civil servants in a move aimed at getting rid of an estimated 27,000 redundant workers, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

Sources in the city said several employees of the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism were on Saturday served with lay-off notice along with their terminal benefits.

Employees of the Ministry of Communications and Works were also given notices on Saturday.

However, officials of the two ministries were not available for comment. But the Minister for Labour and Manpower Development, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, told the *Daily News* that the Government would this week issue a statement on the lay-off exercise.

He said the Government was still working on certain matters after which an announcement to

this effect would be made.

Informed sources said the frequently quoted figure of 27,000 civil servants slated for lay-off in the cost-cutting exercise could have been exaggerated because a good number of them would be absorbed by the local governments.

The Government announced last June that measures would be taken to reduce costs and increase efficiency in the public sector based on the recommendations by two Presidential commissions on cost reduction.

The commissions, to look into government expenditure and the other to scrutinize public spending in parastatal organisations respectively, were formed in January, 1983.

The commissions were also charged with analysing the objectives, targets and structures for government departments and parastatal organisations and advise on ways of restructuring them to raise efficiency and reduce costs.

A survey made by the *Daily News* at the weekend showed that about a dozen parastatal organisations have so far been

dissolved in a move to reduce costs while several others have laid-off workers.

Preliminary estimates show that 2,755 parastatal workers have so far been declared redundant between October, last year and May, this year.

Institutions which have laid-off workers included (with number of laid-off workers in brackets): State Motor Corporation (224), Tanzania Saruji Corporation (projected 450), National Milling Corporation (687), Tanzania Tourist Corporation (305) and the Tanzania Cotton Authority (800).

Others included the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company (100) and the Dar es Salaam Development Corporation (189).

The government has dissolved the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority, National Cold Chain Operations, Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company, and the Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company.

Others are Biashara Transport Company, General Foods Company, while the State Motor Corporation disbanded ten of its subsidiaries.

CSO: 3400/659

TANZANIA

BULGARIA TO ASSIST VINYARD, WINERY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] Increased production of wine at the Dodoma Wine Company (DOWICO) is likely to start soon, following payment of 5m/- to Bulgaria, which will supervise construction work and installation of new machinery.

DOWICO General Manager, Ndugu Leonard Coi, told the Daily News over the telephone from Dodoma yesterday that the money paid by the National Milling Corporation (NMC) the parent company of Dowico, was remitted last week by the National Bank of Commerce (NBC).

Ndugu Coi said experts from a Bulgarian firm, Bioinvest, would arrive in the country soon to supervise the expansion. This is after Bulgaria had been supplied cotton worth 15m/- in exchange for the machinery as stipulated in the barter trade arrangement between the two governments.

Total cost of the project is 20m/-.

It was expected that 20 local personnel would go to Bulgaria to learn techniques in wine and brandy making to be undertaken after the modernisation of the plant.

According to the General Manager, the company's present capacity of processing about 1,000 tonnes of grapes per year would be raised to over 2,000 tonnes.

Ndugu Coi said 10 Bulgarian experts were already in Dodoma to open up a new 100-hectare vineyard in a village to ensure sufficient supply of grapes after the expansion, thus avoiding under-capacity utilisation.

A bottling plant could also be built as well as a special room for distilling and storing brandy.

He further said a steam boiler station would be built to be installed with a diesel generator, heat transfer system, fuel storage facilities, chemical laboratory and the like.

Meanwhile, DOWICO expects this year to produce 1.5 million litres of wine compared to 1.1 million litres last year, the General Manager said.

Dodoma is the centre of Tanzania's wine industry and most grapes are grown at Makutopora, Chibelela, Mvumi and Chipanga areas.

CSO: 3400/659

TANZANIA

CHINESE TEXTILE MILL PERFORMANCE EXPLORED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

PRODUCTION at the Friendship Textile Mill (URAFIKI) has tremendously improved since the factory started receiving spare parts from China worth more than 11m/- early this year.

The mill's General Manager, Ndugu Julius Mhondo, said in Dar es Salaam over the weekend that over 85 per cent of the production target of 21.3 million metres of clothing material might be reached this year following marked increase in efficiency. By last March, the Mill had produced 6 million metres, he said.

Although last year the Mill had set the same target, he said, it could not be reached mainly because of spares problems coupled with shortage of dyes and frequent water cuts.

Ndugu Mhondo said the spares had been secured from China under a barter trade arrangement, adding that the last consignment would be received before the end of the year.

Under a Government trade protocol, Urafiki exchanged the

spares with cement, he said.

The mill's management had on several occasions appealed to the Government to assist in securing spare parts from China to revive production. For instance in 1983, the mill incurred a loss of 49m/- while the loss was 26m/- the previous year.

The General Manager, however, said the mill presently faced financial constraints because the regional trading companies (RTCs) owed it over 32m/-.

The debt accumulation is as follows: Tanga — (5.8m/-); Mara 5.7m/-; Shinyanga — 4.3m/-; Mwanza — 4m/-; Iringa — 2.8m/-; Ruvuma — 2.4m/- and the Dar es Salaam Textile Company (DARTEX) — 7.3m/-.

Ndugu Mhondo said at its meeting last week, the Urafiki Board of Directors ruled that the mill should stop forthwith supplying the RTCs with more clothes until the debts were settled.

Furthermore, for the past three weeks, the mill has been getting unreliable supplies of water, which has seriously jeopardised smooth performance.

The General Manager said the National Urban Water Authority (NUWA) had attributed the water problem to complications that have developed in the pumping system at the Lower Ruvu.

Ndugu Mhondo warned that unless the RTCs paid the bills and reasonable supply of water was allowed to flow to the factory, the set production target could not be easily reached.

The Board of Internal Trade (BIT) Director for Planning and Finance, Ndugu D.S. Mashiku, said over the weekend that he was unaware of Urafiki's liquidity problems as a result of the RTCs not paying for their orders.

Ndugu Mashiku said he was only aware that BIT had "done something" on the accumulated debts of over 113m/- and that RTCs had not paid the Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) for the past few months.

CSO: 3400/621

TANZANIA

NEW PAPER MILL STOPPAGES NECESSARY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text] Stoppage of trial production at the Southern Paper Mill (SPM) in Mufindi, Iringa Region, last week was necessary to make adjustments on the plant.

The Chairman and Managing Director of the National Development Corporation (NDC), Ndugu Arnold Kilewo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that since the plant was still on trial production such stoppages would continue to be experienced. Trial production at the plant started on May 1, this year.

"It is not true that we have suspended production because of machinery breakdown", Ndugu Kilewo said when reacting to reports that the mill had stopped production because of machinery breakdown. Trial production at the mill started on May 1, this year.

He said paper machine No. Two was stopped last week to make necessary corrections".

He explained that trial runs for Machine No. One were successfully made last Thursday.

Ndugu Kilewo said trial runs would go on until mid August, this year, when all the mills plants would have been integrated and commissioned.

Ndugu Kilewo pointed out that everything was going on as scheduled and no problems had been encountered.

The 2.5 billion/- pulp and paper mill, which initially will produce 60,000 tonnes of paper annually, starting with 20,000 tonnes this year, will export 1,400 tonnes of its paper to earn the country foreign exchange.

Production will reach 75,000 tonnes of paper when at full capacity and save the country 400 million/- which it uses to import 30,000 tonnes of paper annually.

CSO: 3400/659

TANZANIA

STATUS OF HYDROCARBON PRODUCTION, EXPLORATION

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 29 Jun 85 pp 7-8

[Text]

Despite the recent discovery of natural gas reserves at Songo Songo island, estimated at 725 billion cubic feet and still untapped, Tanzania remains totally dependent on foreign sources to fill its hydrocarbon requirements. In 1982, these imports absorbed 51 per cent of available hard currency (export revenue plus unprogrammed foreign aid). But on top of this heavy fuel bill, Tanzania has another problem: a woefully lacking system of distribution for petroleum products. This presents a formidable handicap for the dominant agricultural sector of the economy. How can the peasants be motivated to produce when, on one hand, the fertilizer and insecticide they need to raise quality crops are delivered late and with difficulty, and on the other, the state marketing agencies do not purchase and pick up their harvests in a timely fashion?

It is these problems that a program of support for the petroleum sector, financed to the tune of 8 million dollars by the World Bank (I.O.N. No.187), will attempt to resolve in part over the coming months. A number of storage tanks and service stations are to be repaired and refitted. However, the project will not take care of putting back into service the 250 rail tanker wagons presently out of working order, nor the boats that are supposed to serve the shores of Lake Victoria and the seacoast. Currently, five companies are involved in distribution of petroleum products in Tanzania, whether imported or refined in the country. These are BP, Agip, Esso, Caltex and Total, with the Tanzanian subsidiaries of BP and Agip being partly owned by the Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation, TPDC. The only refinery in Tanzania, Tiper (an Italian-Tanzanian consortium), has an annual capacity of 750,000 metric tons. But irregular supply (the two main sources of crude oil were Iraq and Iran) and the dire foreign-exchange shortage are held responsible for the refinery's unsatisfactory performance. In addition to losses of oil through wastage (7 to 8 per cent) that are above international levels, the refinery does not produce enough petrol, kerosene or diesel fuel, while there is a surplus of fuel oil. In addition, because of a shortage of cylinders, the refinery cannot stock a large part of the liquefied petroleum gas it produces.

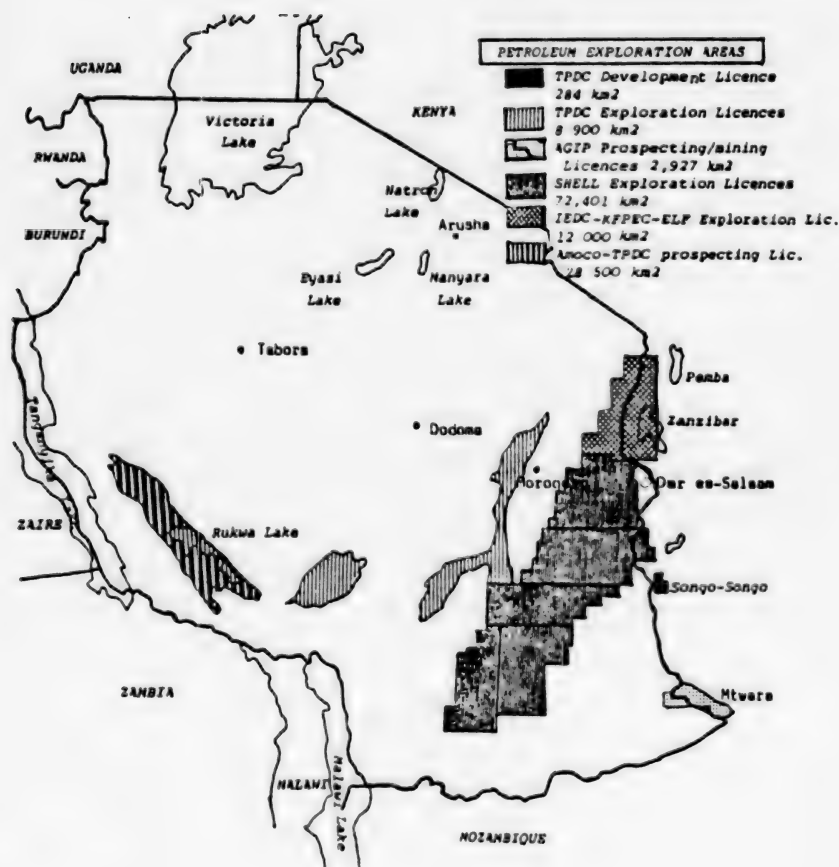
● Possibilities opened up by Songo Songo gas

Discovered in 1983, the natural gas deposits at Songo Songo, 250 kilometers southeast of Dar es Salaam, contain proven reserves of 725 billion cubic feet and probable reserves of as much as one trillion cubic feet. A number of wells have been drilled since 1977, which are in bad shape today with such problems as corrosion, cracks, etc. Some of these are to be repaired soon. While the Songo Songo field is not big enough to warrant the construction of a liquefaction plant, it may soon be used to make fertilizer. In 1981, TPDC reached agreement with Agrico, part of the U.S.-based Williams group, for the construction at Kilwa of Kilamco, a factory with the capacity to make 1,150 tons of ammonia a day and 1,725 tons of urea, 10 times the requirement of the Tanzanian domestic market. However, the hefty cost of the project - 500 million dollars - helps explain why it hasn't gotten off the drawing board. The Tanzanian government has asked Agrico to cut back its estimate and is looking for foreign investors for the plant.

Several studies have shown recently that even if Tanzania experiences no economic growth at all, the country would be well advised to substitute Songo Songo gas for some of its petroleum consumption and to plan for a pipeline between the offshore field and Dar es Salaam. But the Tanzanian authorities are reluctant about undertaking such a project, which could, in the short term, deprive them of crude deliveries under preferential terms. Still, certain business circles and the World Bank seem anxious to get the project under way. According to the experts, industries operating around Dar es Salaam use an average of 75,000 tons of oil a year in recessionary periods, or the equivalent of 3.1 billion cubic feet of gas. Use of gas instead of oil would allow Tanzania to save more than 10 million dollars a year. In addition, the experts predict that Tanzania's demand for electric power will overtake existing generating capacity in 1992 if the economy grows at 3 per cent per year, and in 1998 if the economy stagnates. A Canadian firm, Accres, is soon to hand over to the Tanzanian government a report on Tanzania's future electrical needs. A British company, Engineering and Power Development Consultants is simultaneously preparing a study on possibilities for converting Tanzania's only fuel-burning power station, the Ubungu station in Dar es Salaam, to burn gas.

● Oil prospecting proceeds at a rapid clip

In an effort to attract the international oil companies, Tanzania in 1980 adopted a law, the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act, that offers guarantees to anyone willing to prospect in the country. The law appears to have worked up to a point, because six of the biggest companies in the oil-exploration field are active in Tanzania. Shell, with Esso as minority partner, is getting set to drill its second well southwest of the capital, as is the International Energy Development Corporation, IEDC, farther north. Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company, in association with



Elf-Aquitaine and IEDC, has just gotten a permit covering 12,000 square kilometers near Bagamoyo, 100 kilometers north of the capital. And Amoco has recently obtained a permit for 28,500 square kilometers near Lake Rukwa. To encourage the companies to explore in other regions, the Tanzanian government, jointly with Zaire, Burundi and Uganda, recently commissioned an aerial magnetic survey of the Lake Tanganyika region. A number of companies are in negotiation with Dar es Salaam to

obtain exploration permits. According to a geological study done by the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Tanzania's coastal basin could also hold oil-bearing promise. A seismic study may soon be undertaken.

CSO: 3400/632

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AID--Mwanza: The government today received construction and agricultural equipment for irrigation development from the Government of Japan. Receiving the equipment, the minister of agriculture and livestock development commended Japan for its efforts in helping Tanzania improve its agricultural production. The equipment is worth more than 5 million shillings.
/Summary/ /Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 85/

CSO: 3400/656

UGANDA

REPRESSION OF OBOTE'S OPPOSITION REPORTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Nairobi, 25 June. Political and military opposition to the Obote regime in the East African republic of Uganda continues to grow. The elected opposition representatives have left the National Assembly sessions in protest against the government's stance in answering accusations concerning violations of human rights and terror which have gone on for years in parts of the country. In an open letter to President Obote, they are demanding information about the fate of a representative missing since the end of May. At the same time, Vice President Muwanga announced that the army commander of the western region of Uganda, Lieutenant Colonel Oboti, had been murdered by rebels in ambush. The Catholic newspaper MUNNO reports that, northeast of the capital city of Kampala, five more Ugandan soldiers were killed in another ambush. For 5 years, the northern, northwestern and northeastern districts around Kampala have been plagued by acts of violence of various armed bands, including even the official army. These disturbances had begun even before former Defense Minister Museveni said, following Obote's assumption of power, that the 1980 elections had been falsified. After those elections, an official group of observers from the Commonwealth, in fact, denied that there were either election falsifications or intimidation of voters, and declared that the election had taken place acceptably "given the circumstances."

The leading group of rebels, the "National Opposition Army," announced just a few days ago that it was going to expand its activities into West Uganda, and was also planning operations in the north, where it has been quiet until now. They wish to force Obote to deal with the rebel organizations, which he has, indeed, always refused to do in the past. The strength of the rebels is difficult to estimate. The number armed appears to be in the thousands, and to equal that of the official army. They are finding support among the civilian population in the south which consists of Bantu peoples, while the Nilotic north, from which Obote stems, is standing behind the president. The conflict between Nilotic and Bantu Ugandans is intensified by the fact that the south was Christianized primarily by French Catholic missionaries and the north by British Protestants--Anglicans.

The army is not strong enough to quash the rebels. Instead, it is attempting to intimidate the civilian population by means of terror and thus prevent its supporting the rebels. Entire towns have been leveled, broad areas of land

depopulated and tens of thousands of civilians killed without this terror strengthening the trust of the affected (those who have survived) in the army and the government. Although British instructors have been trying for years to teach discipline to Ugandan officers and non-commissioned officers so that they will deal appropriately with soldiers, the army remains the scourge of the population. Even though the training program has faltered, the British want to extend it.

Obote's government has never responded publicly to charges from domestic and foreign politicians and human rights organizations. Instead, foreign journalists have, from time to time, been denied permission to travel into Uganda. Ugandan journalists, however, especially those of the Catholic press, are showing great courage by pointing out the true situation in the country and are not hesitating to describe even details of army incursions although some of these journalists are repeatedly maltreated or disappear, and in spite of very limited paper allocations by the government.

According to their secretary general Kitariko, of the original 52 elected representatives of the opposition Democratic Party, 4 have been driven into exile and 2 assassinated, 2 others have disappeared. In at least 29 cases, opposition representatives have been maltreated. Two found themselves in prison without charges. Many others have reportedly been arrested temporarily on charges of rebellion, high treason or murder without there ever having been a single conviction. According to a letter to Obote from the opposition faction, "Not only elected officials are affected by such terrifying incidents. They touch all areas of the country's society."

Obote made as little response to this letter as to the demand of the opposition for an explanation of the most recent disappearance of a member of the National Assembly. He was seized and taken away at the end of May, together with two other people on the road to Kampala "by men in army uniforms, using a vehicle with army markings which was later seen at the Mbuya barracks of Kampala." The Democratic Party states that there has been no trace of him since.

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CSO: 3420/71

UGANDA

COMMENTARY ON ABDUCTION OF SSEBUGGWAWO

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 17 Jun 85 p 7

[Commentary: "Is Government Abetting Crime?"]

[Text] Since 1980 when the UPC assumed power, hundreds of very prominent Ugandans and thousands of less known citizens of this country have been killed in cold-blood or otherwise have just "disappeared." In no case has government come out with any plausible explanation or even put its investigative machinery into motion. As a result heinous crimes have continued to be committed, in most cases, by known government agents who are subsequently praised or even promoted.

The recent abduction and possible murder of an opposition member of parliament, Hon. S. Ssebuggwawo, has brought to surface the government's callous attitude towards the people it is supposed to protect. The circumstances surrounding his abduction strongly suggest that the crime was committed by government agents; in this case members of the military who are known to have committed similar atrocious crimes against the citizens of this country during the last four years. One of them Sgt. Major Sokolo is reputed to have murdered hundreds of people in Mpigi district alone. This army sergeant has committed all these crimes under the 'watchful' eye of the UPC government.

Hon. Sebastian Ssebuggwawo was abducted at around 5.30 p.m. at Buyala, near river Mayanja 14 miles on Kampala/Mityana road. Eyewitnesses saw Captain Babu's white army Landrover V-8 parked in the middle of the road to form a make-shift roadblock while Sgt. Major Sokolo's white Mazda pick-up No UWR 995 sporting its full lights pulled up behind the vehicle in which the MP was travelling. Hon Ssebuggwawo was travelling with a white Toyota minibus reg. No UXE 158 belonging to Uganda Co-operative Savings & Credit Union. The driver of the vehicle, Edward Mulengera, and an accountant Steven Kabanda who was in the same vehicle have disappeared and they too may have shared the fate of the MP.

But for the fact that the MP, when he was being led to be slaughtered by Sokolo and Captain Babu's thugs, managed to shout to passers by that, 'I am MP for Mubende West these people are going to murder me,' his abduction would have joined countless such incidents in which thousands of Ugandans have simply disappeared. But this is not the only piece of evidence that the

government can use to apprehend these ferocious murderers who have done a lot not only to destroy lives of Ugandans and their property, but also to discredit the UPC regime to a point where it is regarded as one of the most sadistic regimes that can be found anywhere in the world today.

Reports have suggested that one of the men who was travelling with the MP, after being battered with gun butts was dumped in Mbuya military barracks. The vehicle in which the MP was travelling has also been seen in the same barracks.

Uganda certainly has an operating police force as well as numerous intelligence organs which are financed by taxpayers money. One would expect that after receiving such concrete evidence these would have acted to apprehend the culprits and establish the exact circumstances under which Ssebuggwawo was abducted and subsequently killed.

Hon Ssebuggwawo was abducted (and presumably killed) over two weeks ago. During all this time government has seen it fit to keep quiet and perhaps pretend that the incident never happened. Yet the grim facts are before the world: another illustrious and promising Ugandan has disappeared under mysterious circumstances. The way government has reacted suggests that it wants the mystery to deepen.

And yet to millions of Ugandans and the international community there is no 'mystery' about Hon. Ssebuggwawo's murder.

He was abducted and killed by known members of Uganda's military. The big question that begs an answer is why was he killed?

By keeping silent, government is implicating itself and under the circumstances, it is not hard to believe that perhaps Hon Ssebuggwawo's death was officially sanctioned. Why else should a government--any government--abdicate its duty of protecting the lives of its citizens? Why haven't the alleged murderers--Sgt. Major Sokolo and Capt. Babu been questioned if only to exonerate them? Why should the men who were travelling with the MP be kept in illegal custody--that is, if they are still alive? Is it because government fears that they might talk? And why hasn't the government followed the numerous clues which have been given, and try to trace the MP's body?

It is up to the government to answer the questions raised above. Failure to do so will provide the world with very sinister implications. The obvious conclusion that can be reached in the circumstances is that government knows much about the death of the MP. The UPC government has received yet another blackmark in the eyes of the world.

We, of the MUKUNSI join the opposition parliamentary group to demand an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the abduction of Hon Ssebuggwawo. We demand that the alleged murderers be arrested and tried under the laws of this country.

A lot of Ugandans have been murdered by thugs, the likes of Sokolo and Babu. These few elements have alienated the army from other members of the Ugandan society. These people have created hatred, they have sown seeds of blood letting which today are threatening to destroy this once beautiful country.

The UPC leadership claims it is leading this country. The abduction of Sebastian Ssebuggwawo at the hands of known gangsters should serve as a moment of reflection for them. Where are they leading this country? Uganda's soil is saturated with blood of Ugandans killed needlessly; the countryside is littered with skeletons of the young and the old; and almost everyday heaps of dead bodies are sighted in various places throughout the country. What type of vanity can lead, men claiming to be leaders to disregard the basic elements of human decency and propel them on a course that can only end in disaster?

For far too long we have been imploring the powers that are to stop their agents from committing crimes against the people of this country. Today we repeat the plea and add: if despite the availability of evidence the government fails to act, if it does not apprehend the known culprits, it will not be guilty of only the murder of Ssebuggwawo, but also of those who will subsequently be murdered by these thugs.

CSO: 3400/642

UGANDA

SSEMogerere WARNS AGAINST TAMPERING WITH POLLS

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 17 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] If Uganda's next general elections are rigged, many more Ugandans will lose patience and there will be an escalation of violence, the Democratic Party Leader Hon Paul K Ssemogerere has warned. Speaking before a large gathering of Ugandans in London last Sunday (9-6-85) he said that if the elections are interfered with or if they are not held all Ugandans and everybody with interests in this county are bound to suffer even more. 'I can foresee a situation of terrible frustration where violence will escalate if the will of the people is tampered with,' Mr. Ssemogerere said, adding that the international community would continue to suffer by shouldering the burden of looking after the growing number of Ugandan refugees as well as Uganda's massive debts.

Hon Ssemogere who is also the leader of the opposition has been touring Western Europe and has called upon all Uganda's international friends to interest themselves in Uganda's case so as to ensure peace and stability in this country. He said that it would be a tragedy if industrialised countries do not encourage democracy in developing countries. Citing Iran, Nicaragua, Ethiopia and Vietnam as examples, Ssemogere reiterated that the attitude of developed countries towards third world countries is self-defeating. He recalled that during Amin's days the question that the international community kept asking was, 'who next? But, he went on, "If the British government fell out of favor, there would be new elections - They would not ask 'who next'? He emphasized that for lasting peace and meaningful development to take place in third world countries democracy has to be promoted in these countries.

The leader of the opposition called upon Britain to interest herself in the holding of free and fair elections in Uganda. To date, he said 'I have no evidence that the British government has interested itself in the promotion of democracy in Uganda.

Mr. Ssemogerere castigated the UPC leadership and said that it was leading the country to destruction. In 1982, he added, many more Ugandans were being killed than at any other time in the history of Uganda. The number of people killed during the last four years far exceeds the number of people killed during the entire period of Amin's 8-years rule, Ssemogerere charged, adding that thousands of Ugandans have been displaced and forced to live as refugees

in their own country while others have been forced to flee the country seeking asylum as far afield as Papua New Guinea.

On the economic situation the DP leader lamented that Uganda has been turned into an experimental ground by the IMF and the World Bank. The two institutions, he said, are interested in finding a new equation—using Uganda—to reconstruct the economy of third world countries. As a result, he said, Uganda's economy has virtually collapsed. The highest salary in Uganda is between \$150-\$200 a month. 'For many Ugandans monthly salary is spent within the first two weeks while for thousands of others it is spent within a couple of days,' the opposition leader said.

And during an interview on the BBC Ssemogerere predicted doom for Uganda if the forthcoming general elections are rigged as was the case during the 1980 elections.

In reply to a question as to whether his party would participate in the 1985 elections since there had not been any improvement on Uganda's internal security, Ssemogerere said that the answer to such a question would be given at the eleventh hour because if the government were to bring about a situation conducive to free and fair elections, there would be no question of his party not participating.

But as of now, he went on there was no peace even among the UPCs themselves because of the internal strife among its supporters many of whom are not satisfied with their own government. Furthermore, there were hundreds or even thousands of opposition politicians languishing in official as well as unofficial places of confinement around the country, such as army barracks.

On the abduction and disappearance of Hon Ssebuggwawo, Mr Ssemogerere said that his party viewed the issue with the utmost concern, and appealed to the international community to impress it on the government of Uganda to adhere to the rule of law.

The DP Leader while in London, has held talks with the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the political and security situation in Uganda; on the 1985 general elections; and on other issues of bilateral interest.

CSO: 3400/642

UGANDA

GCU LEADER OUTLINES PRIORITIES

Kampala FOCUS in English 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] The controversial President General of God Commands the Universe (GCU) Pastor Mordy Nowaruhanga has outlined his party's priorities which include free education and giving land to the youth.

Speaking to 'FOCUS' recently, the political religious leader said the aims of his party are to promote inter-religious unity and elevation of moral consciousness, to promote individual responsibility towards the family, society nation and the world, and to enhance proper nature proper give and take between man and nature.

Calling himself the Moses of the 20th Century, Nowaruhanga said he will safeguard all Ugandans from death, banditry and religious differences.

He said his party teaches the citizens to love God, mankind their nation and the political leaders. He added that it was in order for religious leaders to go to places of politics to teach the word of God but not in order for politicians to teach in places of worship because what they say is deceit. Nevertheless, he said, he will take his party to schools, homes and even places of worship.

Mr. Nowaruhanga who still has to see the practicability of his ideas, said that when his party comes to power it will avail free education from Nursery to University levels, give land to all youths over 18 years by utilising government land.

He said he will utilise places like Lwera by constructing machinery water system to enable people in semi-desert conditions to carry out farming.

With regard to the economy he said his party will put more investment in industries which produce machinery for manufacturing consumer goods.

Mr. Nowaruhanga expressed confidence that GCU will win a considerable number of seats in the forthcoming elections, adding that by 1990 the party will be able to win about 90 seats.

He disclosed that his party will embark on public rallies beginning with Makerere University on 9th June, 1985. Other public rallies are scheduled

for Wandegaya, Kamwokya, Ndeeba and then Bushenyi East, all of which will take place on Sundays.

Talking about his party colours he said they are white, blue and gold. White representing people of God with angels putting on white clothes in heaven, blue for showing God's Universe, and Gold for the universe members" will put on golden hats while going to heaven.

Nowaruhang who looks not be serious added that the main signs of the party are the Bible and the Quran representing the christians and mislems who make up the 40 religious denominations in Uganda.

The daily party joking signs, he said, will be shaking hands with immediate neighbour, then smiling and walking while shaking hands, and when leaving each other clapping hands and finally pointing to the creator in Heaven.

CSO: 3400/642

UGANDA

GOVERNMENT SHOWS MATURITY OVER PRESS FREEDOM

Kampala FOCUS in English 11 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The freedom of the press is an important factor in any society, for it helps in the observance of human rights. Journalists are also the eyes, ears and on many occasions the mouth of society. They point out both the good and the bad for the sole purpose of enhancing a society's development.

In developed countries like in Western Europe the free press has played a significant role in the development of those nations. An example is the United States which has many races but which the free press has tremendously helped in creating a sense of nationalism.

Nevertheless in many other countries journalists have become prey to a number of forces for they have been mistakenly seen as trouble-shooters. On the international scene, there are constant expulsions of newsmen from one nation to another, allegedly for spying.

On the national scenes especially in the third world journalists face constant imprisonment, torture and sometimes death. A good example is the Uganda case during the Amin era when a number of foreign and local journalists met their death. One such journalist was Nicholas Strohm, a free lance, who wanted to investigate Amin's massacres.

But with the fall of Amin in 1979 Uganda was swept by excessive freedom of the press especially during the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) institutions re-emerged on the Uganda scene and which will be very difficult to suffocate by any government.

Thus a problem developed, Journalists who were not used to a free press and had worked under censorship for nearly a decade became over-excited and tended to misuse the newly born freedom.

Likewise important institutions and people in our society like politicians who were not used to a free society began to see the Journalists as evil men and women. The result of both cases was for many Ugandan Journalists to be

thrown into jail even for slight criticisms about the established order. The political circles failed to see that newsmen are not destructive but a progressive force for democracy.

But thank God the honeymoon for both the Ugandan Journalists and politicians wrestle seem to be coming to an end. Newsmen are now more constructive in their reporting and commentary than before.

At the same time the politicians and other important people in society have seen some light. Although some newsmen still languish in prison for no case [words indistinct], the majority have been released. Those who have been released of late include Drake Ssekeba, Sam Katwere, Francis Kanyeihamba, Basoga and Sam Kiwanuka. "Focus hopes that the government will continue with this highly commendable development to a logical conclusion.

"Focus" earnestly hopes that the current magnanimous attitude towards the press by government will further be enhanced so as to help build a multi-party democracy.

We also hope that the official national media, namely Radio Uganda, Uganda Television and the National Mirror newspaper will be effectively utilised to serve all the people for national development and to help establish a truly more democratic society in Uganda.

CSO: 3400/642

UGANDA

POLITICAL MATURITY, RECONCILIATION URGED

Kampala FOCUS in English 25 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Besides "Murder and terror of the 1970's" another phrase which has become common in Uganda's daily political vocabulary is 'Reconciliation and no Revenge'.

But just as it is debatable whether murder and terror which was common in the 1970's has come to an end, it is also highly questionable whether reconciliation and no revenge has not only been often talked about but has been put into practice.

In spite of government efforts to improve the situation, the fact that there are daily constant press reports of mass killings of families and individuals and open dumping of dead bodies still causes some cold anxiety.

International Affairs Minister recently said the lives of Ministers, Magistrates and Members of Parliament have been threatened by bandits, so it means that the common man is vulnerable to worse fates.

Yet it should be noted that there cannot be any viable national development in a state of insecurity.

Thus there is a need for a political re-thinking throughout the country if reconciliation and no revenge is to become a practical reality.

As President Obote rightly pointed out last week in Parliament when delivering the 1985/86 budget, Ugandans of different political affiliations must learn to tolerate each other and live together in peace. Since Uganda is a land of diversity, political opinion diversity is inevitable.

With such political maturity many of Uganda's problems will be solved since most of them are of a political nature. This will thus create fertile ground for practical reconciliation and no revenge.

And with change of political attitude insecurity in the country will be tremendously reduced, and development at a fast pace will definitely follow. It is not yet too late, the wasted periods can be caught up with.

This is a challenge to all Ugandans, both the government and the opposition, although the government and the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) are in a better position to take the initiative.

Besides the political arena, Ugandans should also apply practical reconciliation and no revenge in social and economic affairs.

It is only with practical reconciliation and no revenge that Ugandans, especially the young generation will begin to see some ray of hope for the future of their nation instead of the present impending doom. Otherwise the forthcoming general elections may also mean nothing positive for our embattled nation.

CSO: 3400/642

UGANDA

BRIEFS

APOLO HOTEL REHABILITATED--Kampala, 13 Jul (UNA/PANA)--Uganda's biggest hotel, the Apolo, is to be rehabilitated with a 22,000,000 dollar loan from the East African Development Bank and Exim Bank of India. According to the agreement signed in Kampala yesterday, Exim Bank of India, will provide 12 million dollars, while the East African Development Bank will provide 5,000,000 dollars. The remaining 5,000,000 dollars will be provided by the Uganda Government. Meanwhile Italy will supply Uganda with aluminum sulphates for water treatment worth 1,000,000 dollars and pesticides and fungicides, worth about 500,000 dollars, for crop production, according to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. [Excerpts] [Dakar PANA in English 1054 GMT 13 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/691

ZAMBIA

HISTORY, STATUS OF YUGOSLAVIAN COOPERATION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Francis Mwanza]

[Text] Until 1981 Zambia was Yugoslavia's most important economic partner in sub-Saharan Africa and Yugoslavia became synonymous with Zambia's construction programmes.

Through construction companies and consultants such as ZECCO, ENERGOPROJEKTS, UNICO and PARTIZANSKI to mention but a few, Yugoslavia made her stamp on Zambian construction projects.

Due to current economic recession the profile of this economic cooperation between the two countries took a low key.

"These times are hard. Hard for Zambia and hard for Yugoslavia," said Mr Mito Lambeski, Charge d'Affaires at the Lusaka Yugoslav embassy as he explained how the world economic crisis has adversely affected the two countries.

The arrival in the country today of the Yugoslav President Mr Radovan Vlackovic at the invitation of President Kaunda is seen in many diplomatic circles as a bid to rekindle the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Economic

Presently Yugoslavia is said to be preparing measures to stimulate an all-embracing economic cooperation with developing countries throughout the world.

A long-term strategy of Yugoslavia's cooperation with developing countries up to 1990 is due to be adopted soon by the Yugoslav assembly.

Over the years and especially so since 1981 Zambia has had a fair share of economic constraints which have hampered what was once a thriving economic cooperation.

Because of the great economic difficulties which rose with the high oil prices and low copper prices Zambia began faltering on repayments of debts to both foreign organizations and governments. She failed to pay back debts to Yugoslav work organisations for capital construction until 1980.

but hardest hit by the downturn of Zambia's economy were the exchange of goods and investment cooperation.

The result has been decline in trade. Yugoslavia has seen a growing trade deficit. Yugoslav processing industries have been importing large quantities of copper from Zambia paid for in the United States dollar.

Whereas copper imports from Zambia have been increasing Yugoslav exporters especially since 1980 have not been very keen on the Zambian market arguing that Zambia was unable to repay debts owed to Yugoslav companies.

"Imports were covered by exports to the tune of 35 per cent. Yugoslav exports to Zambia exceeded imports from that country in 1970 only," says a briefing document from Yugoslavia on relation between Yugoslavia and Zambia, between 1970 and 1983.

The document adds: "Since then there has been a constant deficit on the Yugoslav side. The deficit reached a record level in 1981 when Yugoslav exports to Zambia amounted to 7.3 million US dollars and imports from that country to 64.9 million US dollars. Yugoslav exports to Zambia reached the highest level in 1979 when they amounted to 18.5 million US dollars. Exports have declined since then, falling, in 1983 to a mere 2.4 million US dollars."

To try and balance the Yugoslavs have suggested Zambia's products, that is copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and cotton be bartered with Yugoslav products, although nothing concrete has come out of the suggestion.

Worried about the decline in volume of trade the Yugoslav trade experts have shown further worry in the "narrowing of the assortment of imported and exported goods" between Zambia and Yugoslavia.

Zambia exported to Yugoslavia on the whole copper which accounts for 90 per cent of exports to that country, lead and zinc. Yugoslav's processing industries' demands for these products increased but they began reducing imports in 1983 as the Yugoslav organisations failed to pay in foreign exchange for imports.

Thus Yugoslavia like Zambia began faltering on making payments in foreign exchange.

Trucks

Zambia imported from that country largely trucks and buses (one doesn't forget the Dubrava buses), equipment for transmission lines, transformer stations, generators, chemical and pharmaceutical products; and since 1976 furniture, household appliances and consumer goods in small quantities.

At the start of economic cooperation RUDNAP-ZAMBIA Ltd founded by FAP-FANOS, UTVA and RUDNAP was a transport enterprise selling Yugoslav economic vehicles in Zambia. About 630 automobiles, 510 trucks, 84 fire engines and 200 trailers were sold in the country up until 1983.

"The export of Yugoslav goods depended on the type of investment built by Yugoslav organisations of associated labour. Since 1980 the Yugoslav export economy, like the Zambian, was limited to crediting exports which resulted in a decline in the volume of trade and number of articles," explains the briefing document.

The most significant cooperation has been in the field of investment.

Joint Yugoslav-Zambian enterprises engaged in a variety of projects were established before 1970. But the international economic climate and those of the individual countries have resulted in Zambia reducing the volume of investment projects thus reducing the number of joint ventures.

An official record of joint ventures, 'Energoprojekt' of Belgrade participated in the establishment of ZECCO (which earned about 30 million US dollars annually by its activity in the field of construction.)

"Energoprojekt founded a designing and consulting service company UNICO and SIDCO for mining, geological and hydrological research. The two companies have seen their end.

The organisation built the Kafue hydro-electric power station valued at 80 million US dollars. The Yugoslav company was credited 50 million US dollars. It also built the 33 million US dollar North Kariba hydro-electric power station.

Several

Yugoslavia has constructed, through the company, several major highways; the Mulungushi Hall, the University Centre, University Teaching Hospital, the Kafue Housing Project, and many other administrative buildings.

Energoprojekt's joint enterprises were successful during the seventies. Come the eighties ZECCO which was once a model for joint cooperation between developing countries faced severe financial difficulties which ended in Energoprojekt reinvesting its claims as fixed assets while its technical personnel retained their consulting capacity.

Energoinvest of Sarajevo founded ENERGOINVEST Ltd for construction of transmission lines and transformer stations. By 1983 it had built more than 2,300 kilometres of transmission lines with accompanying stations worth 100 million US dollars.

Partizanski Put of Belgrade and Planum of Zemun founded their enterprises and were engaged in building infrastructure, roads, bridges and one airport. Partizanski Put built over 13,000 km of modern highways and more than 8,000 bridges. Until 1969 Planum worked in Zambia through the joint enterprises of ZECCO. It later founded its own enterprise for civil engineering--PLANUM-ZAMBIA Ltd. Planum has withdrawn from the Zambian market because of the decline in construction activity in Zambia: It withdrew in 1983.

Other projects have also seen unfavourable clouds. This decline in economic cooperation between Zambia and Yugoslavia has raised concern in the leadership of the two countries.

Several high-ranking Yugoslav officials met recently and were reported to have expressed concern on the decline of economic cooperation between their country and the developing countries like Zambia.

The officials, reported, A. Borcic, observed that the share of Yugoslav commodity and service exports to developing countries of the country's total exports fell from 20.8 per cent in 1982 to a mere 16.4 last year. The performance clearly dispells all hope of fulfilling an adopted long-term plan envisaging Yugoslav exports to developing countries reaching 25 per cent of the country's overall exports this year.

Imports from developing countries however increased from 17.4 percent in 1983 to 22.7 per cent last year.

Now Yugoslavia is preparing complex measures to stimulate all-embracing economic cooperation with developing countries. A long-term strategy of Yugoslavia's cooperation with developing countries up to 1990 is due to be adopted soon by the Yugoslav assembly.

On the basis of this strategy, concrete measures will be adopted to stimulate the country's cooperation with developing countries in various DMAOINS.

The object of these measures is to adjust the foreign-trade and foreign-exchange mechanisms to serve the interests of more intensive cooperation with developing countries like Zambia.

Measures

The measures take particular account of these countries' efforts to introduce preferentials in mutual trade. Emphasis will be placed on the establishment of Yugoslav enterprises in developing countries and of joint, mixed enterprises in these countries. This is believed to be the best way of placing economic cooperation on a long-term basis.

It is therefore, no wonder that the current President of Yugoslavia is officially visiting Zambia. Mr Radovan Vlackovic, arrives today at the invitation of President Kaunda.

Major focus is bound to be on the rebuilding of the economic ties between the two countries which have been reduced to tatters by the world economic crisis.

It is a cinch that the suggestion for barter trade from Yugoslavia will be seriously discussed in the next 48 hours when the presidents will be meeting.

Yugoslavia has launched an economic stabilization programme. And Zambia has also launched a similar one now dubbed as Economic Crusade 1985. 'The

two countries will show each other how to beat the biting economic crisis. Economic cooperation will receive a lot of attention," said Mr Lambeski.

Perhaps with sharing of notes a new strategy aimed at consolidating economic cooperation between Zambia and Yugoslavia will be found by the two leaders.

CSO: 3400/657

ZAMBIA

MUSOKOTWANE HAILS TUNISIAN TIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Prime Minister Musokotwane has hailed the warm and cordial relations existing between Tunisia and Zambia.

Mr Musokotwane was speaking at his office in Lusaka when outgoing Tunisian ambassador to Zambia, Mr Moncef Kedadi, who is based in Harare and accredited to Zambia, called on him.

Mr Kedadi who has been recalled to Tunis described his three-year ambassadorial term as successful.

The prime minister praised the close relationship between Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Dr Kaunda. He said that the two statesmen had done much for the emancipation and solidification of Africa.

Mr Musokotwane told the Tunisian envoy that the unity and stability enjoyed by Tunisia under President Bourguiba were a source of inspiration and respect among peace-loving nations.

He commended Mr Kedadi for the cooperation in the field of diplomacy and for strengthening the warm and cordial relations between Zambia and Tunisia.

"We wish you success in your new job and we count on you as our ambassador wherever your services will be required," Mr Musokotwane said.

Mr Kedadi said he admired President Kaunda's leadership which was vital to directing the destiny of Africa.

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ZAMBIA

NEW TOURISM PROGRAM LAUNCHED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE BID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Zambia has launched an ambitious programme to transform the tourism industry into a major foreign exchange earner.

To this effect the Government has appointed Circuit Holdings, a subsidiary of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) to upgrade a number of safari lodges in the national parks.

Circuit Holdings general manager Malcolm Freed said in a statement yesterday the exercise involved the overhaul of Mfuwe, Chichele and Luamfwa lodges in South Luangwa National Park.

Others are the Lochinvar lodge in Lochinvar National Park and Rainbow lodge in Livingstone.

An agreement has already been signed between Inter Continental Travel (ICT) of London, a subsidiary of London-based Zambia Appointments Limited (ZAL) and the National Hotels Development Corporation (NHDC) to market Zambia's tourist potential internationally.

Mr Freed said Circuit Holdings had wanted to develop tourist lodges in the lower Zambezi and construct a new 40-bed lodge.

Work on the NHDC lodges would start within the next two weeks and he hoped the programme would be completed in 16 months.

The company wanted to ensure that tourists were given personal attention at all times and that they experienced their own "safari adventure without the overcrowded situation in other game parks in other countries.

Because of this, the company would construct lodges of only up to 40 beds.

"We are aiming for the high cost up market tourists in small groups."

There were plans to start a safari operators training school in Lusaka to develop among other things the personalities of operators. Safari lodge management needed people who were conversant with Zambia's game animals and tourist attraction.

"We hope that other private operators will take advantage of the training school once it is opened. The school will be managed by professional safari operators," Mr Freed said.

Zambia had the basic tourist infrastructure but what was needed was top class safari lodges operating under efficient management.

"This has got to be the criterion because we are competing with other countries who are prepared to put their money into the industry. It is one thing we can set up because we have the expertise within Zambia to be professional about it."

Circuit Holdings had already upgraded Kasaba and Nkamba bay lodges which were open to tourists.

But Mr Freed warned that efforts to develop and boost tourism would be wasted if the increasing incidences of poaching were left unchecked.

"It should be made clear to all that without animals there would be no tourism and without tourism there would be no foreign exchange."

He called on the Party and its Government, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, and other relevant agencies to pool their resources to fight poaching.

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ZAMBIA

SIDESTEPPING WOMEN FARMERS HARMFUL TO DEVELOPMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

LONDON.

BORN with a copper spoon in its mouth, Zambia could easily afford to import its food until, in 1982, the bottom fell out of the copper market. Now the fast-growing population must learn to feed itself — and it is women farmers who are most feeling the pressure.

Three years ago President Kaunda warned the nation that its copper reserves would be exhausted by the end of this century. Agriculture was the obvious and perhaps the only alternative to the copper industry.

But the nation's hoe was rusty, wielded mainly by overworked rural women. By this time the copper mines and cities had siphoned off able-bodied adult men who rejected farm drudgery in favour of waged jobs.

The remaining women are beset by a host of energy-draining problems: water supplies growing more distant because of drought, diminishing fuelwood and

labour shortages. They are also faced with the necessity of finding a way to earn cash to buy items like household implements and school uniforms for their children.

REMAIN

Where men remain on the land they tend to plant cash crops. The women are expected to find time to help, though they are excluded from decision-making and from spending much of the proceeds. On top of these things, the Zambian government's agricultural policies, which, according to the London Observer, have generated fiasco after fiasco, pointedly ignore women farmers.

Apart from a relatively small number of maize farmers, cultivation in Zambia is still carried out by shifting cultivation using traditional slash-and-burn techniques ("chitemene"). The country's basic food crops — cassava, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and beans — grow well in poor forest soils with variable rainfall.

The chitemene system needs a large area to

sustain it. It is used mostly in the north and western regions of the country and supports nearly a million people. Cultivated areas remain fertile for about six years, when additional land must be cleared to allow the original soil a fallow period of five to 20 years.

To clear new land, or to re-clear land which has had a sufficient fallow period, men climb trees up to 12 metres (40 feet) high and axe all the branches. Once the branches fall to the ground the women and children heap them and burn the stack. This results in a nutrient-rich ash which is then spread evenly over a proportion of the clearing.

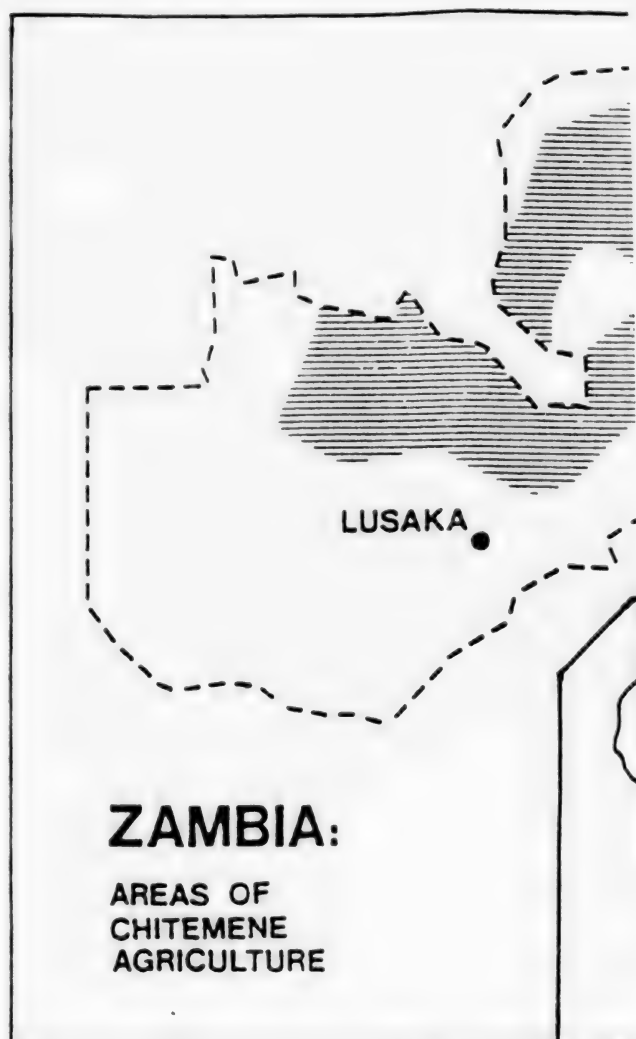
When the fertility of nearby areas is used up and the distance between the homestead and the crops becomes too great, the household must move to virgin bush. Women perform all the tasks involved in the cultivation and processing (grinding, shelling, drying) of food. In the past the whole community pitched in to help with the harvest, but rural depopulation is now so serious in some areas that there are not enough hands to get the harvest in.

Maize, now growing in popularity, was never the principal subsistence crop of Zambians. But first colonial administrators, then foreign advisers, have encouraged maize farming. They ignored women farmers and placed control of the cash crops in the hands of men.

It is estimated that a third of Zambia's rural households are headed by women. They do not produce any maize for sale, and so they are not visited by the government's agricultural extension workers.

As the copper god tarnishes, Zambia can no

longer afford to waste the accumulated know-how of the bulk of its (women) farmers. The chitemene system which they employ may be the only way in which much of Zambia's thin forest soil can be made to produce an adequate living for its farmers. — Earthscan.



ZAMBIA

REINSTATEMENT OF MINERS POSSIBLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Most of the 4,364 miners fired by the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) for striking over the Mukuba pension scheme early this month might be reinstated, Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Richard Banda said in Ndola yesterday.

According to the briefing he received at Chambishi, Mufulira and Luanshya divisions, less than half the number would lose their jobs.

He was speaking to Pressmen at the end of his tour of the Copperbelt.

Mr Banda was refuting claims that the sackings were instigated by the Government as a measure to reduce labour in the mines in view of economic problems.

Mr Banda who was accompanied by acting labour commissioner Mr Edward Phiri said miners were going through normal channels of appeals.

The mine managements at the three divisions were sifting through the appeals. They were guided by the mines' own disciplinary code.

"They will follow what is required of them according to their disciplinary code. The Government has no hand in it. Not at all. Take it as official."

Mr Banda said the Government's delay to apply the instrument number six on the reduction of union dues for the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) was administrative.

"I can't give any specific reasons why it has taken time to implement," he said answering a question on why the ministry applied the instrument very quickly against other unions whose members went on strikes.

CSO: 3400/658

ZAMBIA

MINERS UNION RESTRICTED IN ACCESS TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia Mufulira branch is not happy with the way the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Mufulira Division is handling the cases of sacked miners.

Branch chairman, Mr John Manda also expressed concern at the decision by the ZCCM to stop banks from paying the sacked miners their voluntary savings.

He said yesterday the move to block the voluntary savings had brought misery to families of sacked miners.

The union did not understand why the division had taken such a decision when the money belonged to the miners and was not from the division's coffers.

Mr Manda who was flanked by Mutondo sub-branch chairman, Mr Fackson Kaleshi and secretary, Mr Oswell Munyenye said it was not known whether the decision was meant to punish further the sacked miners

who have so far not been paid any money.

"Apart from the management's failure to pay the miners mid-month pay, they have not been given the right to withdraw their voluntary savings which would have gone a long way in alleviating their financial problems.

He also criticised management for the poor manner in which it was handling cases of sacked miners. Talks between

MUZ and management over the issue had reached a deadlock because of management's uncompromising attitude.

"The management does not want us to discuss the issue. What we want as a union is fairness in dealing with the individual cases which at present is not being exercised."

Management had violated the ZCCM code of discipline and had resorted to sacking people

indiscriminately even those who warranted being given another chance.

He said the union did not condone the strike action but was concerned by the attitude of the division which had violated all established procedures in dealing with offenders.

"ZCCM had assured MUZ and the sacked miners through union chairman Mr Timothy Walamba that established procedure would be followed." —Zana.

CSO: 3400/657

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORT PROJECTIONS--Zambia Coffee Company expects to export about 340 tonnes of coffee valued at about K1.1 million during the current season. An Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka at the weekend that since the coffee project started in Northern Province, domestic requirements had been satisfied. He said Zambia coffee entered export market in February this year and the export capacity was likely to increase to about 1,000 tonnes a year when the new factory in Kasama becomes operational. The spokesman said although Lintco was also promoting the growing of coffee in the country, there was cooperation between the two, despite their operating at different levels. "While Lintco are promoting coffee development through small holder schemes, the Zambia Coffee Company owns two large plantations and processing facilities," he said. The spokesman said the company would buy coffee from Lintco and process it for export. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 85 p 2]

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